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BOLIVIA REPORTED ENTIRELY IN HANDS OF REVOLUTIONISTS

Former President and Principal
Officials Deported From La
Paz — Diplomatic Officers
Accompany Deposed Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Bolivia is entirely controlled by the new régime which overthrew the government of José Gutiérrez Guerra, it was asserted in a message from La Paz which reached the State Department yesterday. The former president and his principal officials have been deported from the country on a special train to Arica and were accompanied by W. Duval Brown, United States consul at La Paz and representatives of the consular and diplomatic corps. Bautista Saavedra has assumed control and has issued a proclamation for the formation of the provisional government headed by José M. Escalier, José M. Ramírez and himself. Mr. Escalier is reported on his way to La Paz from Argentine. Business houses, except banks, were ordered to open on July 14.

The United States Legation reported that former President Guerra, the ministers of foreign affairs and finance and José Luis Tejada had taken refuge in the legation. Those deported on the special train on the afternoon of July 14 were the following:
President José G. Guerra, Julia Samora, Minister of Finance; Ernesto C. Lanza, Minister of Justice; Vice-President Ismael Vasquez; Prefect Néstor Vlasco, Deputies Equil Rómulo, Tomás Elio, Donato Moliera, Juan Rojas, Alberto Granier, Juan Granier, Hilda Montes, Rafael Tabor, Aurelio Calderón, Alfredo Ascar, Néstor Vidauré, Francisco Meave.
It was thought here that the departure of the United States Consul on the train might be an act of personal courtesy to Mr. Guerra.

Chile Mobilizes Army

Five Military Classes Called to Colors
as Precaution

SANTIAGO, Chile.—Chile has called to the colors, effective July 20, the military classes of 1915 to 1919, inclusive, of the four northern provinces of the country. It is understood this action was taken in view of the international situation arising in connection with the Bolivian revolution. Information received here indicates the call involves about 10,000 men.

This action of the war office followed a day in which, so far as is publicly known, little news drifted out of Bolivia, which has been isolated from the world by the censorship since the establishment of the de facto government headed by Bautista Saavedra. The call came after a secret session of the Chamber of Deputies which was attended by the Ministers of the Interior, War and Foreign Relations. The latter is understood to have explained at length the international situation and is said to have emphasized that the government felt it merely its duty to take precautionary measures.

It is stated the Minister of War declared the calling of the reserve to the colors had no hostile designs for its object whatever. The deputies are declared to have manifested satisfaction with the measures taken.

Advices to the government from Arica announced that a special train would depart yesterday afternoon from La Paz for Arica, carrying a number of supporters of José Gutiérrez Guerra, deposed president of Bolivia, who are being deported by the new government. So far as is known here Guerra is still a refugee in the United States legation at La Paz.

A strict censorship on dispatches from Bolivia continues. Newspaper advices from northern Chile say that the revolutionaries have occupied militarily the telephone and telegraph offices throughout Bolivia.

TROLLEY LINES FACE SHUTDOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Tieup of all the city's surface car lines is threatened by the strike of electrical workers in the power houses of the traction companies. About 350 men are affected by the strike order which followed a request for increases in pay following the settlement of trainmen's wages when all the trams expected increases, according to officials of the Chicago surface lines. Police protection for the power houses has been asked for and only a partial shutdown of the car service has been necessary.

PRINCE UNVEILS STATUE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ADELAIDE, South Australia (Thursday).—The Prince of Wales inspected several thousand women war workers on Thursday, representing 44 different societies, and in course of a short speech said: "During the war, women were the great comrades of men and contributed largely to the victory of British arms. I have always asked the 'diggers' to look upon me as a comrade, and ask you to do the same." Subsequently the Prince unveiled a statue of King Edward.

NOTE TO LEAGUE ON ANGLO-JAPANESE PACT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The League of Nations has handed the representative of The Christian Science Monitor a copy of a communication received by Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General to the League, from the governments of Great Britain and Japan regarding the need for making the Anglo-Japanese agreement conform with the covenant of the League, should it be continued after July 13, 1921. It reads as follows:
"Spa, July 8, 1920. The governments of Great Britain and Japan have come to the conclusion that the Anglo-Japanese agreement of July 13, 1911, now existing between the two countries, though in harmony with the spirit of the covenant of the League of Nations, is not entirely consistent with the letter of that covenant, which both governments earnestly desire to respect. They accordingly have the honor jointly to inform the League that they recognize the principle that, if the said agreement be continued after July 1921, it must be in a form which is not inconsistent with that covenant. Signed, Chinda, and Curzon of Kedleston."

PABLO GONZALES REPORTED TAKEN

News of Mexican Army Leader's
Arrest Not Yet Confirmed—
President de la Huerta Sets
Date for General Elections

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Reports of the arrest of Pablo Gonzales, one of the principal leaders of the Mexican Army, were current in Washington yesterday, but were not confirmed by the State Department. Representatives of the de facto government had no definite information, but felt that, while the reports might be correct, it would probably be difficult to connect General Gonzales with the recent uprisings.

Suspicion was directed toward him through the activities of Gen. Ricardo Gonzales, his nephew, and Pablo Chazares Jr., who led revolts in Tamaulipas and Veracruz respectively and by alleged plotting of his staff officers and his appointment as Governor of Coahuila against the provisional government. Most of the staff officers were arrested last week.

Information from the de facto authorities asserted that a force from Monterrey had defeated rebels who were attacking Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, and that the rebels had disappeared. The State Department was informed earlier in the day that about 20 customs guards had revolted there on Tuesday and had burned the bridges between Laredo and Jarita.

Randolph Robertson, United States Consul at Nuevo Laredo, also sent the department yesterday news that that town was being attacked and stated that he had warned both sides in the disturbances not to shoot over the border into the United States.

Gen. Ricardo Gonzales commanded the attacking force and in a message to Mr. Robertson said that he had called for the surrender of Nuevo Laredo and advised foreigners to cross into Texas for safety. The Consul replied that the consulate must not be disturbed and that shots must not be fired into Texas.

Ortiz Rubio, Mexican Minister of Communications, has left Mexico City for this country with his family, the State Department announced.

President de la Huerta has issued a decree calling for general elections for senators and deputies on the first Sunday in August, and for president on the first Sunday in September. The Mexican Embassy denied yesterday that the object of Gen. Salvador Alvarado in making a trip now to the United States is to obtain a loan. It was said that he was coming to discuss business conditions in Mexico with business men and bankers. The Mexican Government is making plans for the construction of a station in Mexico City and for establishing a bank of the Republic which will be the only one authorized to issue notes.

United States troops which have been on the border for four years will be relieved shortly, the War Department announced yesterday. The fourth cavalry and the third, ninth, and thirty-seventh infantry regiments will be replaced. In the future border duty will alternate with service in the interior of the country.

MANCHESTER STRIKE OF GAS WORKERS ENDS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MANCHESTER, England (Thursday).—The gas workers on Wednesday decided by a big majority to return to work on Friday morning, after receiving J. R. Clynes' written declaration that their cause would be considered by the regional council as early as possible. Should the terms reached in the discussions be unacceptable to the men, they will cease work again. Mr. Clynes stated that he would support the men until the terms were made acceptable. The Bristol gas workers, despite the earnest appeal made by the General Workers' Union, resolved on Wednesday to continue the strike.

VERMONT GOVERNOR IS QUESTIONED

Mrs. Catt, in Open Letter, Makes
Pertinent Inquiries Bearing on
Mr. Clement's Refusal to Act
on Suffrage Ratification Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That Percival W. Clement, Governor of Vermont, has not told the whole truth in stating his reasons for refusing to summon a special session of the Vermont Legislature, is charged by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, in a letter which she has sent for the organization to Governor Clement. Mrs. Catt asks that, in order that his position be not misunderstood, the Governor reply to the series of questions she propounds.

First, Mrs. Catt asks if Governor Clement acknowledges that the federal Constitution, which was ratified by Vermont in 1791, supercedes all state constitutions, or if he challenges that fact, which has gone unchallenged for 131 years. She inquires why he professed to fear an invasion of states' rights, why he disregards the request of his state committee and the Legislature, as well as hundreds of Vermont women and others, to call a special session, and charges that his action impugns the good faith of his party, its leaders and presidential nominee. The letter says in part:

"The Constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, you say, leaves 'the people at the mercy of any group of men who may lobby a proposal for changes of federal Constitution through Congress and the legislatures of the states' and in 'face of this situation I am asked to call the Legislature of Vermont into extraordinary session,' etc.

Inquiry as to Alleged Lobby
"Just who or what has been the objectionable 'lobby' of this proposed change?"

"Your national party convention in 1916 endorsed the principle of suffrage as just, and in 1920 called for completion of ratification in time for women to vote for the next President. Your party's national committee in the interim of convention took action three times, once asking the Congress to submit the suffrage amendment, once favoring ratification, and once calling upon Republican governors to call special sessions in order that ratification might proceed."

"Your state party convention asked you to call a special session. Your party's state committee asked you to do the same thing. Your Legislature has asked you to call a special session in order that it might have the opportunity to take action upon the amendment. Hundreds of Vermont women recently visited you in one deputation for the purpose of asking you to call a special session. The chairman of the National Republican Committee and the chairman of your State Republican Committee have asked you to call a special session. This is a very distinguished and notable group to be dismissed with the implication that your people are at their mercy."

Good Faith of Party Impugned
"We on the outside cannot believe you so ignorant of the federal Constitution and its history as your proclamation implies. We cannot believe that you so readily insult the Legislature of your State and set aside the wishes of so distinguished a list of your fellow-partisans without a far more controlling motive than appears in your proclamation."

"Do you not know that by your action in the eyes of the world you impugn the good faith of your party, that party's national committee, its accredited leaders, and its presidential nominee on the subject of ratification?"

"Nobody can accept it as a fact that you on you is to rest the real responsibility for your refusal to call Vermont's Legislature in special session. To accept that as a fact is to credit you with authority superior to that of your party leaders. You cannot seriously expect to be so accredited. 'You owe it to the Republican Party and to the world to explain your assumption of an authority that belongs to your party leaders. By what right do you make this assumption? Governor Clement, tell it all.'"

Mr. Harding's Statement

Anti-Suffragists Publish Senator's
Letter of July 6

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—As a result of the published statement yesterday from Senator Warren G. Harding, Ohio, Republican candidate for President, to the effect that he would use all his influence as a candidate for the ratification of the suffrage amendment, the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage made public a letter written by the Senator on July 6 in answer to a request from this body that he abstain from taking sides in the suffrage battle.

The publication of the letter was apparently intended to carry the im-

mation that the Republican candidate was "playing both ends against the middle" in the suffrage fight.

An analysis of the Harding letter, however, fails to disclose a change of front in the past few days on the part of the Senator. All he promised the suffrage opposition was that it "would be given thoughtful consideration." The letter from Senator Harding was addressed to Mrs. Horace Brock, chairman of the anti-suffrage movement, and was made public by Miss Mary Kilbrath, president of the association. The text of it follows:

"Marion, Ohio, July 6, 1920. Mrs. Horace Brock, chairman Republican section Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

"My Dear Mrs. Brock: Your letter of June 8th came to the office in due season, but was delayed in coming to my personal attention because I was so engaged that I could not find time for mail requiring my personal attention. I shall not attempt to reply to your letter in detail, but I should like you and the other members to know that I have ever an ear for anyone who may ask to be heard, no matter what the question may be so long as it is one which may be competently discussed in a feeling of interest in American progress. I should quite as readily give a hearing to those who are opposed to woman suffrage."

"I do not mean to be a candidate who is the partisan of any particular group in our American activities. 'I am very glad to have the suggestions contained in your letter and you can be very fully assured that they will be given thoughtful consideration.' (Signed) 'WARREN G. HARDING.'"

GREEK CAMPAIGN IN ASIA MINOR ENDED

Turkish Nationalists Driven From
Zone of Occupation—Muham-
madan Population Welcomes
the Arrival of the Greeks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—In discussing the military situation in Asia Minor in authoritative Greek quarters, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed on Thursday that the operations having now been concluded, the Greek advance posts are at the line Kios, Kestel, Chorak, Boz Dag, Oulou Dag, Doupk Dag, Kula, Omurbaba, and Mehmet Hissar, Kouyulu Dag, and the Maeander.

To the east of this line the Nationalists have been repudiated by the Muhammadan population, which is seeking the protection of the nearest Greek posts against the extortions of the Kemalists, of which they are tired. The mayors of Kios have addressed congratulations to Greek headquarters.

In the occupied zone, special detachments are pursuing any hands which may still exist. On the northern front, the enemy stubbornly defended his entrenched positions, but was pursued by strong cavalry forces and completely annihilated. Many of the slain enemy were found in the Valley of Sipei, to the northwest of Brusa. Prisoners taken exceed 600 and large quantities of war matériel, artillery, machine guns, and provisions have fallen into Greek hands.

Advanced posts are now Kiziki, six kilometers to the east of Brusa. The Mayor of Brusa has publicly honored the Greek troops and the Muhammadan population expresses joy at the deliverance from the tyranny of Mustafa Kemal. The Greek losses were relatively small. The informant of The Christian Science Monitor denied the recent statements appearing in the press that the Greeks had executed great numbers of prisoners. Only those civilians captured with arms in their possession were summarily dealt with.

The British Admiralty reports that, during the recent landing at Mudanin on the Sea of Marmora, there were 12 casualties.

Nationalist Leader's Explanation
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Wednesday).—(By The Associated Press)—

Dispatches today from Ankara, the seat of the Turkish Nationalist Government, state that Mustafa Kemal Pasha, the Nationalist leader, replying to interpellations in the Ankara Congress concerning the rapid advance of the Greeks on Brusa and Ala-Shehr, declared:

"The Greeks advanced under the guns of the British fleet. They found a poorly equipped enemy, badly organized. Naturally they obtained initial successes, but we have withdrawn our troops to lines of defense. This is not the time for discussion. We must view the future with confidence."

The main portion of the Nationalist army is reported to be concentrated at Ushak, 70 miles northeast of Ala-Shehr. In the latter region the Greeks are digging in and showing no disposition to advance.

New Official in Cyprus

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday).—Malcolm Stevenson, chief secretary to the Government of Cyprus, who has been acting as commissioner, has now been appointed High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of Cyprus.

IRISH OFFICE REPLY TO MOVE OF UNIONS

Following Labor Demand That
Troops Be Withdrawn From
Ireland, Statement Explains
Need of Helping the Police

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The Irish Office has issued a statement in reference to the resolution which the Trade Union Congress passed on Tuesday on the subject of Ireland, which begins by stating that the resolution recommending a general strike in order to compel the British Government to withdraw troops from Ireland is probably the result of a misconception of the actual functions of these troops, and goes on to say that the troops are for the sole purpose of assisting the civil power in maintaining law and order in defense of Ireland and the Irish people.

The policy of the Irish extremists has been shown to be one of destruction of life and property, the cost of which must fall upon the shoulders of the Irish nation, and the troops are there to check the ravages of the extremists by augmenting the police force. They are not an army of occupation, military law not being proclaimed, and the presence of troops has been found sufficient to act as a check upon the outrages.

Armed force is welcomed by the responsible body of Irish opinion, the Landonerry authorities. The presence of the military there and the precautions taken in Ulster this week had an important bearing on the marked lack of disorders accompanying the July 12 celebrations.

Finally, it would be impossible to leave the law-abiding majority of Irishmen and the peaceful aspect of the civil government at the mercy of the forces of disorder, or to remove this agency capable of keeping the peace between the rival sections of the community.

Further Outrages Reported

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday).—To the long story of political crime in Ireland was added on Tuesday the ambushing and killing of three members of the Royal Irish Constabulary, the raiding of the Dublin postoffice on Thursday morning, and other incidents too numerous to mention, all with the remarkable background of the Orange demonstration in Belfast passing off quietly, without an incident to hint at the antipathies between North and South.

A police motor lorry was ambushed between Clochan and Dingle on Tuesday evening by a large armed party. Two constables were instantly killed and District Inspector Fallon of Dingle dangerously wounded. Constable Fahy, while on patrol with three other policemen near Foynes, County Limerick, was killed by armed men, who ambushed the party on Tuesday night.

Two policemen were ambushed while patrolling at Caltra on Wednesday and seriously wounded, one being in a critical condition, while 580 rounds of rifle ammunition were seized by the police near Durratty, County Clare.

The Dublin general post office was raided on Thursday morning by 50 men. All the letters for Dublin Castle, the Viceroyal Lodge, the chief secretary and undersecretary were taken. Meanwhile the Irish railwaymen still refuse to operate trains conveying troops and munitions, and as each railwayman is dismissed for such refusal, he is handed a printed notice which, on being filled in, the man will be reinstated.

The conditions laid down in the form are that the men will handle all goods

tendered them and work all trains handed over to them.

The Sinn Feiners have arrested five railwaymen because they had worked trains in place of the operators who had been dismissed, and took them off to an unknown destination in automobiles.

Much comment has been raised by Sir Edward Carson's vigorous speech in Belfast on July 12, when he stated that, at all costs, and notwithstanding the consequences, if the government does not protect them, Unionists will organize throughout the Provinces of Ulster volunteers, as they will not submit to being left helpless and hopeless in the hands of their enemies. "These are not mere words. I hate words without action. I would rather go to a gaol than submit for one moment to the tyranny of Sinn Fein."

The barricades erected by the military have now been removed.

HOW DISTURBANCES AT SPALATO BEGAN

Occupation of "Bastille" by the
Jugo-Slavs Causes Retaliation
by Nationalists—Delegates to
Russia Return Disappointed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Thursday).—Further details of the disorders at Trieste, which took place on Tuesday, have been received. It appears that, when the events at Spalato arrived, the Italian Nationalists organized demonstrations against the Jugo-Slavs. Passing the Balkan hotel, which is a kind of bastille in the center of the town, the Italians saw that all the doors were closed and the windows occupied by armed Jugo-Slavs, who commenced firing rifles and throwing bombs.

The Italians then attacked the hotel and set the building on fire, as they knew it was full of munitions. Explosions followed and the Jugo-Slavs fled. The demonstrators then attacked and burned two Jugo-Slav banks and the Jugo-Slav clubs and hotels. They also attacked the Jugo-Slav legation and burned the flag and destroyed a printing office. Quiet was reestablished at night and 100 arrests were effected.

Latest reports about Spalato, as published in Rome newspapers from telegrams received, announce that the assaults of the Italian officers who were killed there were Serbian gendarmes who fired and hurled bombs at them.

The Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday rejected a motion by the Socialists that the scope of the committee inquiring into war costs should be extended to include investigations into the conduct of the ministers and diplomats who wished for war.

During the discussion in the Senate on Wednesday on the question of general policy, Admiral Thaon, Inspector-General of the Marine, delivered a speech in which he advocated application of the Treaty of London with regard to the Adriatic question.

Meanwhile the Socialists who went to Russia, with the Socialist delegation have returned somewhat disillusioned. The Socialist deputy, Mr. Dugoni, declares that Bolshevism has completely ruined Russia, while the deputies, Mr. Serrati and Mr. Aragona are even more pessimistic. Mr. Dugoni has announced that he will publish a series of articles upon his observations of the conditions in Soviet Russia, and says he saw some terrible things there.

NEW YORK TO BUY TROLLEYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Board of Aldermen has authorized an issue of \$300,000 special bonds for the purchase of trolley cars and the installation of municipally-operated trolley lines.

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HOPES THAT BREAK IN SPA DISCUSSION MAY BE AVERTED

In Spite of Decisiveness of Change,
in Allied Attitude the Impres-
sion Is That Extreme Meas-
ures Will Be Unnecessary

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

SPA, Belgium (Thursday).—At the moment of cabling, the new crisis continues in spite of the fact that a messenger was dispatched to Mr. Lloyd George late last evening offering, on behalf of the Germans, to accept the agreement to deliver 2,000,000 tons of coal immediately and 300,000 extra later on. The feeling is that some method of arranging the matter without going to extremes may yet be found, for the Germans are seriously alarmed at the threat of the Allies to advance to occupy the Ruhr district.

It is understood that the Allies now maintain the figure of 2,400,000 tons, fixed by the Commission of Reparations. The French view is that Germany will only execute the conditions of the treaty, or the modified conditions, when obliged to yield by force or by the menace of force. It must still be regarded as somewhat surprising that this turn should have been taken by negotiations, since there was, until this incident arose, the confident expectation in official circles that a more amicable understanding would be arrived at.

There was a dramatic decisiveness about the sudden allied resolve not to permit further chicanery, but to demand the consent of the Germans to the terms laid down on pain of final rupture and military sanctions. Precisely what prompted them to take up this firm attitude has yet to be disclosed, because the general impression was that the Allies were prepared to sacrifice much to avoid such a crisis and to reach a friendly agreement. Undoubtedly the German negotiators have been provocative, and the hearts of the allied statesmen swiftly hardened.

Upper Silesia the Crux

Upper Silesia was made the crux of the question, Germany contending that, without this province, the quantity of coal must be seriously diminished. At one moment there was a real prospect of the Allies wavering with regard to the plebiscite for this region, but now it would appear that the plebiscite will take place and best informed opinion about the result is that Upper Silesia will declare itself Polish.

News of the German insult to the French flag at Berlin was received while Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Millerand were consulting at night and the incident aroused much indignation and made the possibility of accord more remote. The question is raised whether, even if the Allies accept the new offer of the Germans, the signature of the German delegates, who are likely to resign, is worth while and whether further occupation will be maintained in any case. These preparations are of a serious character, three French divisions, two Belgian divisions and one British division having been fixed upon as the strength of the allied forces.

Occupation Not Permanent

An important point is that in no case will black troops be employed. During the discussions, which took place it was understood that the occupation would not be permanent, if it took place, but would cease when at last Germany resolves to execute the treaty. Nevertheless, even after the withdrawal, certain guarantees would be taken.

There were some differences of opinion between the Allies concerning the price of German coal. Pithead prices were to be given for coal conveyed overland, but for sea-borne coal the price of British exported coal was reckoned. Now the bulk of German coal will be imported by sea, and thus the price would be considerably higher. There was also the difficult point to determine whether the quantities of coal which were delivered to France before the war should be subtracted and placed upon a different footing from the other imported coal; that is to say, counted at ordinary commercial rates.

Again the problem arose whether, in the event of occupation of the Ruhr, any excess quantities of coal over and above those due to the Allies should be regarded as guarantee for other reparations owing to the Allies. It will be seen that, if this point of view prevailed, France would have considerable control over the whole economic life of Germany. While there appears a strong probability of the Germans giving way completely before the Allies, it would be premature to declare that the matter is yet definitely regulated.

Mr. Lloyd George is credited with the declaration to Dr. Walter Simons, the German Foreign Secretary, that the Allies are not bluffing, but on the contrary, further opposition will result in tightening up the conditions. Marshal Foch is reported to have stated that the German and allied delegates cannot speak the same language, and he is the interpreter.

World Labor Bureau Officers

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
GENEVA, Switzerland (Thursday).—Albert Thomas, with eight em-

players of the International Labor Bureau, arrived on Wednesday at Geneva from Genoa by special train. They were greeted on the Swiss frontier by representatives of the federal authorities. At the station here they were met by local authorities, who welcomed Mr. Thomas and promised to help him in his great task.

Mr. Thomas congratulated the people of Switzerland on their having voted for entry into the League of Nations, which will attempt, with the International Labor Bureau, to bring about a new era of world fraternity.

The federal authorities are concerned over the reply of Mr. Miller and Dr. Simons, the German Foreign Minister, at Spa on the subject of delivery of coal by Germany to the neutral countries. It is feared, in view of this reply, that Germany will not be able to fulfill her engagements, undertaken with regard to the delivery to Switzerland of 35,000 tons of coal monthly for domestic purposes.

Representatives of the Universal Alliance of the Young Men's Christian Association are meeting here to review, among other matters, the work accomplished among war prisoners and consider a program for the future. Twenty-two countries are represented by 29 delegates, including Wallace South of South Africa, John Mott of Canada, Richard Morse and Alfreed Marling of the United States, Lord Askew and Sir Arthur Yapp of England and Prince Oscar Bernadotte of Sweden. Among the other countries represented are India, Australia and New Zealand. Howard Williams of England and other founders of the association entertained the conference to dinner on Tuesday night.

Importance of Polish Question

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The German offer to Mr. Lloyd George last night was limited by the usual inacceptable conditions. The Germans wanted the Allies to supply provisions to the German miners under control of a commission to be established at Essen. They asked that the difference between the German and international market prices of coal be put to their credit as a set-off against the indemnity they owe. The Germans further say they cannot keep industries alive unless all the coal of Upper Silesia is reserved for them.

Present indications are that the Allies accept the French view that, as the German output now reaches 18,700,000 tons a month, she can afford to supply the promised 2,400,000 without affecting her capacity to pay the indemnity.

The French also feel that the value of any German pledges now given depends on the events on the Polish front. While the Germans are haggling, the Allies are proceeding with preparations to occupy the Ruhr coalfield. Commanders of the British, French and Belgian armies of occupation on the Rhine have all been summoned to Spa.

According to reports received here, Poland decided very unwillingly to agree to Mr. Lloyd George's armistice proposal. As the Russians outnumber the Poles by three to one, the latter are compelled to continue their retreat. The Bolsheviks are required to reply to the proposal before Sunday as the powers fear that the enemy will take advantage of the interval to occupy commanding positions on the northern front.

PRESIDENT OF CHINA ORDERS TROOPS BACK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The President of China has issued a mandate ordering troops of contending factions back to their stations in order to prevent, if possible, a civil war. Eight military governors are opposing Gen. Tuan Chi-Jui and are reported to have sent a joint telegram to the President charging that martial law has been proclaimed in Peking by officials supporting Tuan.

All rolling stock on the Peking-Mukden road is reported to have been sent to Manchuria. A Japanese statement has been published, the State Department is informed, to the effect that Japanese instructors hitherto attached to the armies commanded by Gen. Tuan Chi-Jui have been recalled. Gen. Chang Tso-Lin, military inspector of Manchuria and military governor of the province of Feng-Tien, has served notice that he intends to organize an expedition to occupy Peking and to remain there until Gen. Tuan Chi-Jui has been punished for inciting brigands in Manchuria, of which Gen. Chang Tso-Lin asserts he has evidence.

VICTOR L. BERGER IS RENOMINATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Victor L. Berger, Socialist party leader, who was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment at Leavenworth for conspiracy in violation of the Espionage Act, and who was twice refused admission to the House of Representatives, has again been nominated by a party referendum as a candidate for Congress in the Fifth District. Mr. Berger was last elected at a special election in December, defeating the fusion candidate of the Republicans, Henry L. Bodenshtab, by about 5000.

OPINIONS ON RUSSIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—Italian Socialist delegates have returned from Russia and, notwithstanding invitations from numerous bodies, have refused to express an opinion. Nevertheless, from certain indiscretions on the part of some members, it is gathered that their judgment on the situation is not at all favorable.

PROPOSED BRITISH TRUCE FOR POLAND

Text Published of Note Proposing Conference Between Bolshevik and Polish Delegates to Be Held in London

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

The note of the British Government to Soviet Russia agreeing to continue negotiations for a resumption of trade relations and proposing an armistice between Soviet Russia and Poland and also between the Soviet forces and General Wrangel, the anti-Bolshevik commander in the Crimea, was read in the House of Commons today by Andrew Bonar Law, the government spokesman.

The note takes cognizance of the acceptance by the Russian Soviet Government of the ideas laid down in the British memorandum of July 1 and of the basis of agreement for a resumption of trade relations and the cessation of hostilities, and agrees to a resumption of negotiations for definite trade relations as soon as the Russian delegates return to England. Then, proposing an armistice with Poland, the note said:

"The Soviet Government repeatedly has declared its anxiety to make peace with all its neighbors. The British Government is no less anxious to restore peace throughout Europe and therefore proposes the following arrangement with this object in view:

Immediate Truce Proposed

"That an immediate armistice be signed between Poland and Soviet Russia under which hostilities shall be suspended. That the terms of this armistice provide, on the one hand, that the Polish Army shall immediately withdraw to the lines provisionally laid down last year by the Peace Conference as to the eastern boundary to which Poland is entitled to establish a Polish Administration.

"On the other hand, the armistice should provide that the army of Soviet Russia should stand at a distance of 50 kilometers east of this line. In eastern Galicia each army will stand on the line they occupy at the date of the signature of the armistice.

"That as soon as possible thereafter a conference, sitting under the auspices of the Peace Conference, shall assemble in London, to be attended by representatives of Soviet Russia, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia and Finland, with the object of negotiating a final peace between Russia and its neighboring states. Representatives of eastern Galicia also would be invited to London to state their case."

"For the purpose of this conference Great Britain will place no restrictions on the representatives, which Russia may nominate, provided they undertake while in Great Britain not to interfere in politics or in the affairs of the British Empire or in propaganda."

Neutral Zone Proposed

The note said the armistice with General Wrangel should be on the basis that General Wrangel retire immediately to the Crimea and that during the armistice this must be a neutral zone. General Wrangel would be invited to London to discuss the future of his troops and of the refugees under his protection, but would not be a member of the conference.

"The British Government," the note continues, "would be glad of an immediate reply to this telegram, as the Polish Government has asked for the intervention of the Allies, and as the time is vital and a situation may develop which will make the conclusion of a lasting peace far more difficult. Therefore, the British Government has bound itself to give no assistance to Poland for any purpose hostile to Russia. It is, however, bound under the covenant of the League of Nations to defend the integrity of Poland within its legitimate ethnographical frontiers."

Warning to Soviets

"If, therefore, Soviet Russia, despite its repeated declarations, will not be content with the withdrawal of the Polish Army on the condition of a mutual armistice, but intends to take action hostile to Poland in Poland's own territory, the British Government and its allies will feel bound to assist the Polish Nation to defend its existence with all means at their disposal."

"The Polish Government has declared its willingness to make a peace with Soviet Russia and to negotiate for an armistice on the basis set out above directly it is informed that the Soviet Government also agrees."

"The British Government would, therefore, be glad to receive a definite reply within a week as to whether Soviet Russia is prepared to accept the British Government's proposals to put an end to further unnecessary bloodshed and restore peace to Europe."

GASPÉ PENINSULA

IN NEED OF RAILWAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

NEW CARLISLE, Quebec—Anyone who has visited the Gaspé Peninsula and traversed the counties of Bonaventure and Gaspé, from Metapedia to the town of Gaspé, cannot but be impressed with the wonderful natural resources of this beautiful but little known part of the Dominion of Canada. The one topographical feature of the minds of the people at present is the necessity of better railway communication with the outside world.

The region known as Gaspesia comprises two of the largest and oldest counties of the Dominion. It is one of the old settled districts of Canada.

When Jacques Cartier discovered Canada in 1534, he planted the flag of France on the shores of Gaspé. The great peninsula is peopled by a thrifty population of farmers, lumbermen, fishermen and seagoing folk. It is settled by the best representatives of the four great races which form the basic element of the Dominion—Loyalists, who came from the Thirteen Colonies at the time of the American War of Independence; Lowland Scotsmen, with the homely speech of their forefathers still on their lips, after several generations; fishermen of both camps; French-Canadians, and a very large quota of Acadians from the Maritime Provinces. The Gaspesian Peninsula comprises 10,000 square miles, and its potential wealth is enormous. It has not only timber, but asbestos mines, and rich deposits of zinc. There is also shale in large quantity. The peninsula is the great fishing center of the Province of Quebec.

There is one line of railway extending from Metapedia to Paspébiac and another from Paspébiac to Gaspé, making altogether a mileage of 202. The two lines are linked together, but the service is inadequate, and the people are unanimous in asking that these lines be taken over by the Dominion Government and incorporated into the system of the Canadian National Railways.

There are splendid timber limits, and there is a large concern which has erected an enormous establishment for chemical pulp, exporting the product to the United States and to Europe, and transforming a little fishing community, the hamlet of Pabos, into a growing town. Pulp mills have been erected; a large number of sawmills have been in operation and mines are being opened up. In the interior of the peninsula there are some American firms taking out timber, and other Americans are prospecting the country in order to stake mines. According to the report of an American mining engineer, who is a well-known authority in the State of New York, the zinc deposits in the peninsula are the largest on the two continents of North and South America. At the present time a truck road is being built over a distance of 80 miles to allow of the operation of the mines.

POLES DISAPPROVE OF TRUCE TERMS

Doubt Expressed Whether Warsaw Will Accept British Premier's Plan—Soviet Success

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—On inquiry in authoritative Polish quarters regarding Polish opinion of the armistice terms proposed to Soviet Russia in the Premier's cable from Spa, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that it is most doubtful if Poland will accept the conditions laid down as the price of Mr. Lloyd George's intervention with the Moscow Government. The British note to Nicholas Lenin has made an immensely unfavorable impression in Poland, which is natural in view of the fact that Ladislas Grabski, the Polish Premier, left Spa without giving his consent to the terms of the armistice.

A great meeting has taken place in Moscow, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed, and George Tchitcherine, Commissary for Foreign Affairs, supported the moderate point of view and was in favor of opening immediate negotiations. Leon Trotsky, on the other hand, spoke in extremely violent terms and declared that peace could only be signed after the triumphal entry of the Reds into Warsaw.

The Warsaw "Daily Commonwealth" published an article typical of Polish opinion, demanding the assistance of the Allies, as Poland was fighting against Bolshevism, not only in the interests of Poland, but in the interest of the Western countries.

Wireless messages from Moscow assert that the Bolsheviks have forced the River Viliya, near Vilna, and to the west of Mordetchno, are approaching the old German positions. The advance continues in the Baranovitch and Lutsik directions, and the enemy have been beaten out of Kamenez Podolsk. On the entire front, between Dubno and the River Dniester, the Poles are offering resistance. Moscow announces that the Third International opens in Petrograd on July 17.

LARGE VIRGINIA CROP INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

RICHMOND, Virginia—The value of six of Virginia's principal crops increased in the past five years from approximately \$38,324,000 to \$134,314,000, according to figures just compiled by Henry M. Taylor, of the bureau of crop estimates in Virginia. The total increase in cultivation in 1914 was 4,650,000, the report shows. In 1918 this figure had increased to 5,243,000 and by 1919 to 5,350,000. Among the crops referred to are cotton, wheat, peanuts, apples and potatoes.

COLLEGE OF HAWAII

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Presentation recently by Dr. Arthur L. Deal of the College of Hawaii of diplomas to eight young men who had successfully completed their college education; marked the end of the college as such and the beginning of the University of Hawaii.

NICARAGUAN CANDIDATE NAMED

MANAGUA, Nicaragua—José Esteban Gonzales de Dirlamba was nominated for the presidency of Nicaragua by the coalition party yesterday. Mr. Gonzales, who is a prominent planter and exporter, is well known in business circles in New York and San Francisco.

ALIEN REGISTRATION FACTS DISCUSSED

William H. Barr, President of the Inter-Racial Council, Compares Merits and Faults of System—Repatriation Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Reasons for and against registration of aliens are set forth by William H. Barr, president of the Inter-Racial Council, who says that as a war-time measure such a system would doubtless have facilitated the work of the government, as enemy aliens could have been located more quickly, alien draft evasions reduced and the movements of aliens more easily supervised. Another reason in its favor in times of peace, he believes, is that organized Americanization work could thereby be planned more efficiently and a distribution of immigrant labor be developed that would meet more readily the production needs of the country.

Alien registration is opposed, he continues, because it is of Prussian origin and subjects law-abiding residents to a bureaucratic supervision which is anathema to the liberty-loving and democratic peoples of the world; because it is usually unnecessary and would require expensive administrative machinery and the cooperation of thousands of county officials and police agencies for results of but occasional value, and a large majority of aliens would be irritated because of a possible small minority; because it stimulated naturalization in the United States but as a means of escaping a form of inquisition, thus lowering the standards of naturalization; because it furnishes a basis of action against political refugees and finally because it seeks to accomplish ends that can be attained by other means that do not call for the supervision and tracking which a registration system involves.

Conditions in some central European countries are so disorganized that their governments have requested citizens residing in other countries to defer returning home until affairs are more settled. Hungary is an example of this, having recently asked the Swedish Legation in the United States to request Hungarian nationals not to attempt to return to Hungary until after the conclusion of peace.

The United States Department of State has announced that because of curtailment of appropriations, it can no longer issue permits for the departure of aliens from the United States for home lands whose political status is at present not recognized by this country," continued Mr. Barr. "Aliens whose de facto nations are not represented here in the diplomatic corps will therefore no longer receive permits which the State Department issued until now in lieu of their own countries' passports. The aliens affected are largely from Ukraine, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, and the Caucasian states. More than 2000 permits have been issued each month by the State Department to these aliens, the Ukrainians going back with their families at the rate of 1000 a month. Because of this new regulation, nationals of these new states will hereafter be compelled to obligate themselves to the courtesy of the legations of other countries. The friction, irritation and delay which these 'unrepresented' aliens have previously experienced in securing facilities for departure will be many times increased and inter-racial relations considerably strained."

Mr. Barr says that the measure signed by President Wilson authorizing the Secretary of War to bring back army transports residents of the United States of Polish origin who were engaged in the war on the side of the Allies, will repatriate 12,000 Poles whose homes are in America, but who are now in concentration camps in Warsaw.

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OFFICIAL REPORT OF MESOPOTAMIA RIOTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The War office has handed the representative of The Christian Science Monitor an official statement on the position in Mesopotamia, showing that on July 1, an attack was made by Arabs on the government building at Rumahie on the Euphrates, and a local sheik who had been imprisoned for inciting rebellion, was forcibly released. The Arab guard over the building were killed by rioters.

On the same day the Basra to Baghdad railway was cut in three places, near Rumahie and Samawa. Reinforcements reached Samawa from Basra on July 3, but an armored train, which followed later in the day was attacked and derailed. It eventually withdrew to Khidr after casualties had been inflicted on the tribesmen.

A small column, which endeavored to reach Rumahie, suffered some casualties and, owing to the cutting of a canal, was unable to reach that place. Punitive columns are being dispatched, and the Royal Air Force

has been active using bombs and machine guns on the hostile tribesmen, who are also reported to have suffered heavy casualties from the resistance of the Rumahie garrison.

Railway repair parties have been sent out and the damage to the railway is being repaired. There is no danger as regards the supplies of the forces at and beyond Baghdad, since the river line of the Tigris is still open as an alternative to the railway.

LARGE PROHIBITION REVENUE SUFFICES

Increased Tax Returns During Past Year Exceed Apparent Loss in Liquor Licenses, Says a Department Announcement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Increased returns in taxes to the government on many items this past year have much more than made up for the seeming loss in liquor taxes, according to the latest figures of the Boston office of the Internal Revenue Department. And with the increased revenues comes the knowledge that the new business, unlike the liquor traffic, leaves no costly trail of jails, crime and wrecked manhood, all of which the better class of citizens had to pay for to the extent of millions of dollars as is shown by the closing of hundreds of institutions since advent of prohibition.

An increase in federal revenue receipts for Massachusetts from candy, soft drinks, theater admissions and transportation amount to over \$5,875,000, which alone more than takes care of the drop of \$5,568,000 in taxes from the drop of \$5,568,000 in taxes from distilled spirits and fermented liquor. And it is generally conceded that the increases in the sales of these particular commodities are quite directly the result of the shutting off of alcoholic drinks.

Revenue in candy, which was only a part of the \$653,478 collected in 1919, jumped to over \$2,254,000 in 1920. The figures \$653,478 included taxes on numerous other items, such as chewing gum, pianos, tennis rackets and so on, whereas the \$2,254,000 is for candy alone. Tax receipts from soft drinks went from \$209,628 in the 1919 returns to \$2,252,185 in 1920; on theater tickets, from \$2,735,541 to \$3,849,337.

It is true that many of the new excise taxes did not go into effect until February and May of 1919, yet that is not considered as in any way altering the fact that the new returns are making up for the drop in liquor revenue, in other words that prohibition is making it possible for the collection of larger taxes rather than for smaller, as was claimed by the brewers right up until a short time ago.

It is generally recognized that the government in framing the excise laws amply provided for the coming of prohibition, and now the very first tax returns indicate a long overreach of the requirement—in the way of finding taxes to substitute for that share the government accepted from alcoholic drinks.

In the case of the increase from theater tickets, however, there is a straight-across comparison, the rates and so forth being exactly the same for both years, so that the increase of over \$1,113,000 in taxes from this source is a clear indication of a big increase in attendance.

Another way to see how the so-called loss of liquor revenue has become an absolutely useless argument for the liquor men to use in the attempt to escape the undeniable economics of prohibition, is to notice the total excise tax returns in this district for 1919, namely, \$2,380,288.14, and those for 1920, namely \$10,665,541.20, an increase of \$8,285,253.06.

Collections from all sources for the fiscal year June 30 total \$350,928,233.26, as against \$245,730,445.04 of a year previous.

The fact that this year's taxes from candy almost equaled excise returns of 1919, is but one of the many deductions from the figures obtained at the collector's office, which go to prove in what a large way alcoholic drinks are being replaced by those things which are recognized as far better.

NICARAGUA LIQUIDATES DEBTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Advices received here yesterday from Managua said that as a result of the diplomatic aid extended by the American Government, Nicaragua had paid, since July 1, the last of its war-time and current obligations, leaving no indebtedness except that which is bonded.

MOSCOW MANIFESTO IN EVIDENCE

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Moscow manifesto, containing the declarations of the Russian Soviet, and issued over the signatures of Nikolai Lenin and Leon Trotsky, was introduced yesterday as evidence in the trial of William Bros Lloyd and 19 other members of the Communist Labor Party on charges on charges of conspiracy against the government.

MAINE STATE PIER PROJECT TO GO ON

Reversal of Decision of United States War Department Removes Only Serious Obstacle in Carrying Out People's Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

PORTLAND, Maine—Action of the United States War Department in reversing its former decision not to allow an extension of the harbor lines of this port is looked upon as removing the only serious obstacle which has stood in the way of the erection of the proposed state pier, and the work of erecting the structure is expected to be started in a short time, an appropriation for the purpose having been made through the vote of the people in the last election.

As granted by the War Department, the new harbor line in the vicinity of the Grand Trunk piers, Galt and Franklin wharf (the site of the proposed state pier) is extended about 500 feet, and will permit the building of a state pier 1000 feet in length and the extension of the Grand Trunk piers from 500 to 1000 feet. The new harbor line supercedes the old harbor lines between the Portland Bridge and the Grand Trunk Railway Bridge, or the old lines established in 1901.

When the State Pier Commission applied for permission to extend the harbor lines to permit the erection of piers 1000 feet in length a few months ago their request was denied. A protest was entered at Washington and the War Department finally sent four representatives here to make a thorough investigation.

The representatives from the War Department, after visiting Portland and conferring with the State Pier Commission, recommended that permission be granted to extend the harbor lines. Then the War Department chief granted the request for permission to extend the pier, but inserted a "joker" which provided that if the harbor lines were extended the port of Portland must pay for the cost of dredging in another part of the harbor enough territory to cover that taken over by the extension of the piers.

The State Pier Commission held that the proposal of the War Department was absurd and Frederick Hale, United States Senator from Maine, was advised of the attitude held by the War Department and told that it would be necessary to abandon the state pier project under the conditions demanded.

"It was mainly through the efforts of Senator Hale that the previous decisions of the War Department were reversed and that permission has been granted to extend the harbor lines as we have requested," said Henry F. Merrill, chairman of the commission.

RAILWAY EXTENSION OPPOSED IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

TORONTO, Ontario—The great project of a provincial chain of radial railways, favored by Ontario's great public utility, the Hydro Electric Commission, has received a rude setback from the Farmers' government which has ordered a halt in the undertaking, pending a searching probe of the merits of the scheme. Hon. E. C. Drury, the Premier, in issuing an explanatory statement to the public, has dealt most exhaustively with the project and even the most ardent supporters of the radials have been compelled to admit the mastery of his reasons. The basis of the argument used by the government is the danger of undertaking such a costly construction, estimated ultimately to involve the expenditure of some hundred-odd millions of dollars, at a period of peak costs. It may be explained that all bonds necessary to be issued to enable the proceeds of the work must be guaranteed by the Province and in this regard the latter stands committed to the guarantee of more than \$50,000,000 for

the hydro power development projects, of which the greatest individual factor is the Chippewa Canal at Niagara Falls.

The most cogent argument advanced by the government is that when the radial project will have been developed to its ultimate aim, the Province will stand committed to the guarantee of bonds which will make the provincial debt 10 times as great as it was 10 years ago, which would mean that the annual interest charges alone would virtually equal the former total debt. Meanwhile an active warfare is being waged by the protagonists of the radials, who have been looking forward to the day when all of Ontario will be linked up by a network of public-owned radials. The government is being denounced as pro-corporationist and anti-hydro. The investigation will be opened at an early date by a special commission and upon its findings will rest the fate of the radials.

FRANCE TACKLES POSTER PROBLEM

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

PARIS, France—The true character of the French people will always be misunderstood by other peoples while such license prevails in the theaters, and the French Senate demands that steps shall be taken to raise the tone of places of entertainment. At this moment when thousands of visitors arrive in Paris every day, the members of the Senate complain particularly of the character of the posters that decorate the walls of the capital and that give it, in the phrase of the Temps, "the aspect of a Babylon on the eve of the cataclysm." The old cries of artistic liberty are again raised. Mr. de Lamaze, who raised the question in the Senate, justly remarked that these representations, which are an insult to the sense of the esthetic, do not raise the old problem of morality in art. Mr. Steeg, Minister of the Interior, agreed with the Senator who made this protest, although he deprecated any exaggeration.

The same assurances were given by Mr. Lhopiteau, Minister of Justice, who complained however that it was difficult in the present state of the law to obtain convictions. There is a bill now before the Chamber which should be passed as quickly as possible, although the penalties are regarded as insufficient, and he is drawing up a new project of law which will contain more energetic repressive measures.

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The Odd Man

An odd man, lady!
Every man is odd.

Lateen Sails

Pietro sat on the wharf, his heavily booted legs dangling over the edge and his hands thrust deeply within the cavernous pockets of his rough jacket. A frown contracted his brow—there was no sign of a smile in his black eyes and the lips which were generally puckered for a whistle met in a grimy tight line. Pietro was unhappy and the cause of his unhappiness was the calm of the beautiful morning, with not a breath of wind blowing and the waters of the bay glistening like a mirror beneath the bright rays of the sun. So it had been the morning before, even the morning before that, and this was the third break of day with not so much as the vestige of a breeze. Pietro's smack floated at anchor not ten feet from the wharf, its brown sail drooping limp and useless against the mast.

Two hours earlier Pietro had watched the fleet of boats, each equipped with a motor and propelled by gasoline, go nosing out to the fishing grounds beyond the Golden Gate. And so it had been on the morning before, and the morning after that, and at varying intervals throughout the fishing season.

Even so, Pietro had clung to his quaint, brown, lateen sail, patched and picturesque, for Pietro loved his boat—it was the most precious thing that he possessed. Caro Nome, he had named her, and had painted the letters in bright red upon the background of dull blue. It had stood the test of 20 years of service, and for half that period the Caro Nome was the fleetest and best of all the smacks on San Francisco Bay.

Then came the first motor boat, introduced by a swaggering Greek, and the Caro Nome was forced into second place. But Pietro and all his comrades kept aloft from such an innovation; they laughed long and heartily at the foolish one.

For months no other sailor of the Latin Quarter gave heed to this reckless experiment save to jeer at the owner thereof. But the motor boat, outdistanced the craft of the lateen sails—and wind or no wind it was always ready to set out.

A second seaman braved the ridicule of his comrades. He averred that he knew a good thing when he saw it. Soon the gasoline launches made as brave a showing as did the sailboats, and, in turn, those who reeled lateen sails were laughed at and left in the lurch by these reckless fellows.

Of all who docked their boats at the wharf, Pietro alone refused to discard his old style boat with its historic lateen sail. But there was Maria, the wife, who complained that Pietro's earnings were too meager to meet the demands for absolute necessities. Maria did not cherish the sentimental affection for the Caro Nome which her husband did—she was at a loss to understand why Pietro found contentment in idly sailing away, day after day, in the wake of the thrashing, energetic motor boats; nor how he could tolerate the guffaws and jibes of his comrades when he breezed into port several hours after the others had docked.

Pietro was not lazy—he worked much harder and for longer hours than anyone of their neighbors. His little cottage was kept in good condition, he mended his nets regularly, was always busy doing whatever odd jobs came to hand—and he had been happy and cheerful always. That is, until Maria told him their savings of former years were dwindling, that the outgo was greater than his earnings, and had been for a year or more.

"Pietro," said Maria, "Tis time thee sold the Caro Nome. But yesterday did Dormio's woman say to me: 'Thy Pietro is like unto his boat—moody as the wind—he belongeth not here but upon a dusty shelf in the old country.' Is it good that thy neighbor should speak to thy wife in such fashion?"

So Pietro, making no reply, betook himself to the wharf and sat there while his comrades cast off the dock lines, primed their engines and merrily turned the noses of their thrashing launches toward the Golden Gate. Had there been the faintest whisper of a breeze Pietro would still have delayed in deciding to part with his Caro Nome; but the calm was unbroken, the words of his faithful wife rankled, and the fisherman who possessed a sentimental affection for his old smack with the lateen sail, frowned and was decidedly unhappy. After all these years of constancy to a relic which had always been an emblem of his youth, a bit of his beloved motherland, a pulsing, living creature, responsive—and yes—dependent at times—after 20 years of daily companionship with his Caro Nome, he must sacrifice her and join the ranks of those harborers whose hearts were naught but money bags.

Pietro stopped dreaming. What must he do? And when Pietro stopped dreaming, hard facts presented themselves to his mind. Who, in this age of strictly business, would buy from him his lovely old smack with its quaint, old-country sail? And if there was no purchaser for the Caro Nome, how could he ever get together sufficient money to invest in

one of those ugly motor boats? And if he did sell and could buy a launch, what horrid fate awaited his beloved Caro Nome? Without a doubt, the scrap heap—the Caro Nome stripped of her lateen sail, broken to bits and sold for junk!

It was inevitable, for such had been the fate of those other boats. For the first time in his equable career, Pietro became panicky. He berated himself, then, for his failure, year after year, to heed the progress of his mates. There occurred to him the full meaning of the words spoken by Dormio's woman about his belonging upon a dusty shelf. Now, it was too late to get any price for his boat. Maria, his wife, had been too patient with him—he himself, had been an imprudent fool.

Then an undulating wave rippled softly against the dull blue of the Caro Nome's long, graceful body, a thin puff of wind, and the boat rocked rhythmically to and fro as she lay at anchor not ten feet from the wharf. Pietro's brow relaxed, a soft light shone in his black eyes, and a crooning whistle issued from his lips as he watched the boat and, full of sentiment as he was, he imagined that Caro Nome whispered to him, understood him and beckoned him to seek comfort beneath her lateen sail.

Pietro fell under the charm of this mood—he forgot the forebodings of the past moment, nor did he hear the approach of feet upon the wharf. But the voice which was raised in conversation almost at his back brought Pietro to his senses.

"See—that is the boat, Larry! Isn't it a dream? Did you ever see anything so quaint and lovely? I could not believe my eyes when I caught a glimpse of it from the steamer the other day. We must have it, Larry. Can't you picture it drifting at anchor in our tiny harbor? Why, our cottage at Carmel-By-the-Sea cries out for just that last touch to make it absolutely complete."

"Ah!" Pietro leapt to his feet. "You, too, love da Caro Nome like da lady?" She started back in alarm at this sudden outburst, cringing against the shoulder of her companion for protection.

"No, no, lady—you make da mistake—I love da Caro Nome."

"Is it your boat?" inquired the man tersely.

"Ah, eet is my boat—da Caro Nome; for 20 years noboda but Pietro saila da Caro Nome."

"Will you sell it?" Pietro heard the cold words, but he was looking straight into the eyes of the woman and the expression he saw therein modified the crisp, business-like question of the man.

"Ah, kinda, lady, you love da Caro Nome, yess?" If Pietro sella da boat—it hurt—for it is to Pietro like something from da heart. Tella me, you will not breaka da Caro Nome—da sail—what?"

"No, Pietro, it is perfect just as it is. I love the old boat and it will be kind of you if you will let us have it."

"To you kinda lady—I sella da Caro Nome," Pietro's voice caressed the name of his beloved craft.

And thus it was that the Caro Nome changed hands and Pietro, with the generous check given him, purchased a launch of modern design.

There hangs on the wall of his living room a photograph, sent to him by the new owners of the Caro Nome. The picture shows the smack, with lateen sail aloft in the breeze and her graceful lines harmonizing with the lovely setting of her new harbor.

AT A CAPE COD THEATER

Just at 9 o'clock the electric lights go on in the moving picture theater of Cotuit, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, no matter if bandits be close upon the trail of the defenseless heroine as she gallops across the deserts; it is time for the mail.

Plain clothes postmen come to the front of the hall and, looking confidently from corner to corner, find the persons to whom letters are addressed or their family representatives. Since the last sack, just brought over from the railroad station 15 miles away by jitney, contains only 30 or 40 letters for the whole community, the intermission lasts scarcely more than five minutes. Yet this informal break in the bi-weekly picture show saves fully 12 hours in delivery for, by the time the pictures are over, the post office is closed for the night. The attendance on Wednesday and Saturday nights is so regular that it rarely happens that a letter has to be taken back to the post office.

There was a time when the mail might well have been distributed at the general store, but even in the heyday of cracker box councils about the stove, only one side of the family was represented. The moving picture delivery is proving far better for it pleases the women. Incidentally, the manager of the theater has welcomed the innovation for he argues that sometime some one will come to the movies just for the mail. Letters he finds an inexpensive "added attraction."

Usually the recipient of a letter at the Cotuit theater keeps it with the envelope unbroken through the last climatic reels, but occasionally there are misadventures with well known hand-writings or with unknown and curiosity-provoking post marks, which call for immediate reading. Then there is a jumping up and brushing by just as the lights go out and the machine begins to buzz, a commotion warranted to give the gossips something to guess about. Perhaps it is the sale of the old Dickinson homestead or Brother Jeremy Brown writing from foreign parts after 40 years' silence. But oh, the dilemma of deciding between a reel unrolled and a letter unread.

AN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL PROPOSED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The establishment next year in Denmark of an International Folk High School will be a novel experiment in internationalism and an attempt to build up understanding and friendship between countries and races through the common interests of the people who do the work in all countries. The school will be also an experiment in education—with courses in some ways resembling those of the university extension lectures, but more closely with the ideas of the labor colleges in England and the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The proposed home for the International High School in Denmark

United States. The chief inspiration, however, for the school, according to Peter Manniche of Copenhagen, the secretary now in this country, has been the Folk High School of Denmark.

There are now in Denmark 70 Folk High schools in the rural districts giving lecture courses in history and agriculture. The schools were first established after the defeat of Denmark by Prussia in 1865, when there was a demand for instruction in national history. They have become more and more popular and their study of history has now been enlarged to include the history of literature and the history of the church. They emphasize also a study of agriculture and the practical problems which the students have to face in their work. Through these studies the schools have had a wide influence on the cooperative movement in Denmark.

The growing popularity of the Folk High School has led a group of educators to consider a similar school on an international basis to include men and women students from the working class of all countries. To this end has been formed a committee headed by Carl Hegerman Lindencrone, a secretary of the Board of Education, including several Socialist members of the Rigsdag and many university professors, the plan perfected, a building secured, a curriculum drawn up, teachers chosen and money raised for the school. It is expected that the school will open next fall with 50 students from Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Russia, France, England and the United States.

Lectures in Three Languages

Mr. Manniche feels that the chance for the success of the undertaking will be enhanced by the fact that the school will be located in a small country which remained neutral throughout the war. Such a country could not be suspected of imperialistic aims. The school will not conduct its classes exclusively in Danish. The lectures will be given in English, Danish, and German. All students will be taught languages so that after a few months it is expected they will be able to understand a lecture in a foreign language. Should it become necessary to select one language for the school, the language chosen would probably be English.

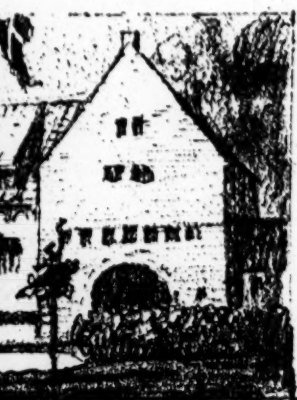
Besides languages the subject emphasized will be sociology; the courses will be made as comprehensible as possible for the 10 months each student will remain. Lectures will be given in English, Danish, and German. The Single Tax Movement, Guild Socialism, Marxism, Syndicalism, Trade Unionism, the Cooperative Movement, etc., General discussion and participation of the students in the classes will be provided for in all courses. The scientific courses will be of a practical nature, since the students, being of the workers, will probably not have had the opportunity of study in technical schools and there will be no special requirements for entrance in the International School. The scientific courses will cover practical instruction in trades and agriculture, following out Ruskin's theory. As the school grows larger this department will include actual work in mechanical trades, building, printing, etc. In fact it is hoped that much of the expense of the school will be defrayed by the receipts from the actual work of the students. For the first year the only gainful occupation in which they will engage will be farming on the 12 acres of land which have been bought by the school.

The school is to be located about 50 miles from Copenhagen. Twenty-five students will live together in a house with a house master so that they will have the opportunity of getting acquainted with the people from other countries, and understanding the point of view of foreigners.

Need American Aid

Up to the present time most of the money for this experiment has been raised in Denmark. A sufficient amount has been obtained to purchase the building and for a small endowment to help with the salaries of the four permanent instructors with whom the school will open. No money will be sought from the state educational department. The cooperation of the universities has been obtained through the university professors and many of

them have consented to give special lectures. Scholarships must be raised for the expenses of foreign students. The amount however will not be large. Six thousand dollars will be sufficient for all the expenses of 10 American students for two years, according to Mr. Manniche, who hopes to raise that amount while he is here. He also will endeavor to secure \$100,000 for the endowment fund. To assist him in America he has the aid of a committee including Jane Addams, Robert M. Lovel, Dr. Henry G. Leach, Henry Scattergood, and Frederick C. Howe. Arrangements have already been made and the money raised for the scholarships for the German and English students, but Mr. Manniche says that without the cooperation of the United States, it will not be possible to open the school in November.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

GRAY GEESE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Possibly the first time you saw it you might call it merely a Japanese print, and pass on. But the second time I think you would glance a little more attentively, and by the third and fourth time you would regard it with an interest akin to a charmed spell. Two geese—pale gray—with yellow feet and yellow bills, standing together, one with lowered head to feed from the ground, one stretching upward an undulating neck. So lightly drawn are they upon an absolutely featureless background, only a trifle darker than themselves, so briefly indicated are the markings of their wings and feathers that the whole effect is hardly more than a breath across a cloudy glass.

The picture stands upon a gray wall. On either side of the desk are windows with straight yellow curtains, and the geese catch a bit of yellow upon their feet and bills. For many seasons now they have stood thus, and as yet there is no fatigue in their reposeful motion. For many seasons now the gray of the birds, of the background, of the wall have tranquilly merged into one decorative panel, and as yet there is no cloying of their deliberate gracefulness. I have no doubt that the gradually intensifying charm of the picture could be analyzed into aesthetic elements: so much of background, so much of bulk; the cunning composition, the precisely right outline, the blending grays. Yes, you could explain it all minutely, and yet when your words had evaporated upon the empty air the two gray geese, impalpable as the thickness of a piece of paper, would remain—forever in graceful repose—forever a caressing delight to the eye.

Only a Japanese print? I suppose so. But why do we call geese silly?

Riu Kiu

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A bright green dragon
Lies with head
At Kiueh.
From his mouth
Life spins a thread
Of silver.
Silver isles
That float
On the black water
Of the sea.

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Dept. 5, 18 Lefferts St., Philadelphia

MADRID, 1920

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid, June, 1920.

Now they are fighting the H. C. L. in Spain.

Last January, in Tenerife, in the "pueblo" of Laguna, when merchants refused to sell the sugar they had stockpiled, the populace, "with the local authorities at their head," took possession of all the sugar and other necessities that they found in the principal stores. Shopkeepers tried to resist, uselessly. Between 8 p. m. and midnight the crowd gathered all the stuff into the local workmen's club, carefully took stock, found that they had some 2500 kilos of sugar, 600 kilos of rice, etc.; set prices and began to sell it all, until the civil governor intervened.

All over Spain the workman is demanding a share, if not a preponderant influence in his government. In Nebrija (Province of Seville) the laborers recently absolutely refused to work with agricultural machinery, which makes the harvesting pretty difficult.

While the Spanish peasant is sometimes pretty ignorant (in 1910 \$3.7 per cent could neither read nor write, a state of affairs that is being reformed), he is not like that forgettable picture of Taine's of the French peasant on the eve of the French Revolution. Sooner or later a Revolution may come in Spain, but the better element has wanted to put it off as long as possible until the lower classes are better educated.

A Growing Migration

The Revolution—unless everybody emigrates! Last month more than a thousand embarked from Malaga for America, and the first part of this month four hundred, all Castilian peasants. They left Santander on the Andalusian writer speaks lately of the depopulation of the Province of Almeria, of men leaving by thousands to seek fabulous wages in the United States, many of whom are prevented from landing. In an American newspaper of March 14 I read that many Spanish are immigrating to the United States, the greater part being from the Province of Salamanca.

Spain suffered less than most other European countries during the war. She was more or less self-supporting and sent quantities of food supplies across the border into France, for the Allies. This raised prices, and certain districts, Valencia for example, suffered because their fruit export market was cut down. "But now," as a Guardia Civil said to me recently, "we're worse off than during the war." There is "falta de pan, de aceite,"—lack of bread, olive oil, and in this little village where I live a good deal of the time I cannot get stamps.

The bread is usually pretty good and I have never been without it, though not long ago for a few days there was scarcely a bit to be obtained in town. The bread of Malaga, made of the Argentine wheat the government has been bringing in, is pretty poor at times.

As for sugar,—we haven't suffered, though the price went up pretty high recently. The average Spaniard is extremely fond of sugar. He will use all that he can get. Whenever I have been served a glass of milk, extreme surprise is always expressed that I do not wish it with sugar.

In Spain everything is changing. Prices rise over night. Everyone goes on strike, from the modiste's apprentice to the chimney-sweep. You will never know whether your mail will arrive; or, if you start on a railway journey, whether you will ever reach your destination. There is one thing, however, that you may be certain of: there will be a crisis and a change of government every week or so. Like Russia.



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DAD MAKES HIS MILK PAY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Dad is getting more independent every day with these city people who are spending the summer at the cottages around the lake. It is about his milk, of which he is proud.

He has 12 cows and is milking nine of them this summer. With one farm hand, who gets \$50 a month and board and lodging, an errand boy from the State Farm, and a driver, Dad is putting in the alfalfa he feeds to his cows, milking twice a day, and delivering the milk to 40 customers, 30 quarts a day at 15 cents a quart.

He figures that in order to make this delivering business pay he has to make quick time around the route and get back to his crops, his corn and potatoes and his truck garden. So he won't put up with people who don't leave the return milk bottle out clean, and with the ticket.

The other day when the boy was gone a long time delivering a quart at a certain cottage, Dad looked him up and found that he was waiting for one of the maids to wash the return bottle. "I let that maid understand," he said to Ma when he got back home, "that unless the bottle is ready hereafter, we will not leave any milk. I haven't got any too much milk and won't have till one of those other cows comes fresh."

Last winter Dad put up a big kick when he only got a rating of 4 per cent butter-fat per 100 pounds on the milk he was sending to the city. They tested his milk again and gave him a rating of 4.95 per cent. "I let it go at that, though I ought to have 5 per cent," he said.

It is the same way with his customers. Most of them appreciate his milk and say it is the best they ever got. They wish they could get it in the city when they go back. When some one talks to him like that it makes him cockier than ever, and he won't put up with any criticism. Take the "Missus" at the Blake cottage, for instance.

Dad came home one morning and said to Ma: "Well, I'll have one less customer in a couple of days. She isn't regular anyhow, and way over the bridge out of the way."

"Do you know what she had the nerve to say when we were over there this morning?" She said, "What's the matter with your milk lately? It's getting poorer every day—there's hardly any cream at all on top any more!"

"Now I know my milk better than she does. It'll test out 5 per cent any day. I didn't get mad right away but I said: 'Maybe one of the maids pour the cream off before you see it.' Oh, no, it couldn't be that—I know its milk," she said.

"I didn't argue any more with her. I said: 'You've got a few tickets left, haven't you?' She said she had two or three. 'Well,' I said, 'if you don't like my milk I'll buy them back from you right now.' She said she wouldn't sell them back, but would try a few more quarts. I'm not going to sell her any more tickets after she sees those up, cause it don't pay when she's out of the way, don't take it regular, and doesn't appreciate good milk anyhow."

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THE FARMER-LABOR PARTY'S NOMINEES

Parley P. Christenson, Utah, for President; Max Hayes, Ohio, Second Place—Federal Educational Bureau Is Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Parley P. Christenson of Salt Lake City, Utah, was nominated for president of the United States, and Max Hayes, of Cleveland, Ohio, for vice-president, at the final session of the convention of the new third party which held forth for the greater part of Wednesday night and adopted Farmer-Labor Party as its name. The nomination for president was made on the second ballot, when 192 1/2 votes were cast for Mr. Christenson, and 174 6-10 for Dudley Field Malone of New York.

After the adoption of the platform at the afternoon session, a recess was taken from 8 o'clock until 9, following which the naming of the party took place. Farmer-Labor Party was the first name offered, and when met with the assertion that it was a class name, the explanation was given that all people were covered by the name of labor and those who were not laborers were not wanted anyway. The Peoples Party, the United Party and the American Party were other names proposed, but, following the close of the debate, which was long and heated, the name of Farmer-Labor Party was adopted by acclamation.

Educational Plank

A motion was then made that the party platform be made to include an educational plank for the creation of an educational bureau in the federal government. This was passed after some discussion, principally by delegates who said that they were teachers.

Nominations for the presidency were then in order, and the first nomination speech was made for Dudley Field Malone, after which Henry Ford's name was proposed by a woman delegate, and the name of Robert M. La Follette, Eugene V. Debs, Herbert Bigelow of Cincinnati, Parley P. Christenson, Jane Addams of Chicago, Gov. Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota and Louis F. Post of Chicago and Washington were presented.

Senator La Follette's name was withdrawn by R. M. La Follette Jr. who had talked with the Senator over the telephone, and he declined to run, expressing the hope that his name would be withdrawn without further delay. Otto Branstetter, of the Socialist Party, asked for the withdrawal of Mr. Debs' name, because the Socialist candidate represented an avowed class party and would not care to lead a group which knows no class distinctions. Jane Addams' name was withdrawn, as she had said she would not be a candidate under any condition, and the names of Mr. Post and Governor Frazier were also eliminated.

Just before the balloting, it was announced that the Committee of Forty-Eight would convene at the Hotel Morrison at 9:30 yesterday.

Candidates Chosen

The first ballot put Dudley Field Malone in the lead with 166 8-10 votes, Parley P. Christenson second with 121, and Eugene V. Debs next with 68 votes. The other candidates were eliminated by the motion made to drop out the names of those receiving the smallest number of votes, in order to facilitate the nomination.

While the votes of the second ballot were being counted it was denied by the chairman that the call for the reconvening of the Committee of Forty-Eight meant that they had bolted the convention, as had been published in local papers.

The result of the second ballot was announced and Parley P. Christenson was declared nominated. The candidate, who was present during the convention, thanked the delegates and said he would "go the limit," if elected, for the enforcement of law, and would tour the country from coast to coast to put the ideas of the party before the people, if it was thought necessary by the campaign committee.

The convention then proceeded to the naming of candidates for the vice-presidency. Dudley Field Malone's name was again proposed, but he declined, in a speech in which he pledged himself to the party's support, but expressed the hope that a woman might be named. The names of John Walker, chairman of the Amalgamated Convention; Lester Barlow, leader of the World War Veterans; J. H. A. Hopkins of New Jersey and Max Hayes, labor leader of Cleveland, Ohio, were proposed, but all except Max Hayes were eliminated, and he was declared nominated by a rising vote, which was made unanimous.

The convention was adjourned sine die just before dawn.

Bad Faith Alleged

Leader of Forty-Eighters Says They Were Betrayed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Accusing the Laborites of bad faith, Allan McCurdy of New York City, keynoter of the Forty-Eighters, yesterday denounced the outcome of the third party convention as a failure and a betrayal of the Forty-Eight and all the Liberals.

"Now we have two reactionary parties on the extreme right, in the Democrats and Republicans," said Mr. McCurdy, "and two revolutionary parties on the extreme left, in the Farmer-Labor Party and the Socialist Party, and no Liberal Party in the middle to represent the great bulk of the people who are dissatisfied with both wings."

From the first the Labor Party,

leaders didn't play square. For months before the convention we were after them to submit to us their platform. They had ours. We came here two days before the conventions opened, and in committee meetings tried to get out their platform. They were willing to discuss everything but platform.

"Finally on Tuesday we delivered our ultimatum. At 1:30 Tuesday, just before the amalgamated convention, they came across with their platform. E. N. Nockels, of the Chicago Federation of Labor, then showed their whole hand."

"We were wise to your tactics," said Mr. Nockels to me, "you wanted our platform so you could whittle it away."

"The Laborites got everything they went out for from the beginning. We got nothing except the concession of a few words which mean nothing."

"We came here with the object of organizing a party to wrest from the hands of Wall Street the government of the United States, and to put it in the hands of the majority of the people. The Labor Party came here to wrest the government from Wall Street and put it in the hands of the working class. From one class to another, not from one class to all the people, was their object."

The Nonpartisan Leagues from North Dakota, who were not here officially, but as individuals, were not entirely satisfied with the outcome, according to O. M. Thomson, but they were most of them willing to wait and see what develops. They think some good should come of it. The South Dakota Nonpartisans, however, were disgusted and withdrew. The Forty-Eighters from Minnesota were very well satisfied, according to Prof. S. I. Rybins, chairman of the state organization of the Forty-Eight of Minnesota. He said that they already had candidates in the field for state offices under the very name of Farmer-Labor Party.

Farmer-Labor Ticket

Washington Politicians Do Not Regard It as a Strong One

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

From the political standpoint much of the significance that attached to the launching of the Farmer-Labor Party in Chicago has been, temporarily at least, discounted by the failure of the heterogeneous groups that formed the third party combination to agree on a candidate nationally known and possessed of a personal and political following.

This was the universal opinion of political observers in Washington who believe that the selection of Parley P. Christenson of Utah to lead the ticket goes far to throw away what was considered more than an even chance to lead several northwestern states out of the Republican and Democratic folds.

The Republicans hail with joy the refusal of Robert M. La Follette (R), Senator from Wisconsin, to become the standard-bearer of the third party. Whatever they might say for publication, the Republican leaders were secretly alarmed over the possible havoc that his entry on an independent ticket might work with their fortunes in the tier of states from Montana to Michigan, where radical doctrine is abroad and where the Wisconsin Senator's influence is very great.

Standard Bearer Not Well Known

Whatever the qualifications of Mr. Christenson are, one thing is certain and that is that he is not known to the country. It was fully expected that Senator La Follette would stand more than an even chance of carrying North Dakota and Wisconsin, and that he would poll a large vote in Minnesota and Michigan. The nominee of the Farmer-Labor Party may carry North Dakota if the Nonpartisan League keeps the faith and works in his behalf, but, without Senator La Follette's support, the ticket is not expected to get very far in other states of the northwestern tier.

The Democrats would have welcomed the selection of Senator La Follette as the third party's standard bearer. They figured that his entry into the race might cost the Republicans two or possibly three states which, whether the Democrats themselves won them or the third party carried them, would balance to some extent the admitted Republican superiority of strength in the eastern states.

Republicans Pleased

Believing that the candidate will play a more important part than the platform of the Farmer-Labor Party, Republican Party leaders fully endorse the expression of satisfaction by Senator Warren G. Harding yesterday at Senator La Follette's refusal to run. Because of his refusal to support the more extreme economic tenets of the radical platform, Senator La Follette is not expected to support the ticket with any degree of enthusiasm.

The net result is that the chances for Republican success in states normally in the Republican column have been improved greatly by the dénouement at Chicago.

No statement has come from the American Federation of Labor as to the attitude of its leaders on the new party's platform, but it is taken for granted that Samuel Gompers and the labor majority that accepts his leadership will remain cold to the experiment just launched.

The discussions which marked the convention, the chasm that breached various units constituting the amorphous gathering it is believed, go far to prove the oft-repeated contention of the veteran president of the American Federation of Labor that dissipation of energy and purpose is liable to be the result of a premature launching.

Wisconsin Republicans' Candidate

MADISON, Wisconsin—The Republican state conference yesterday endorsed Col. Gilbert Seaman of Milwaukee for governor, after Gov. E. L. Philipp had refused unconditionally to make the race for a fourth time.

Colonel Seaman served throughout the world war with the thirty-second division and has long been identified with Republican politics in the State. He is a leader in the anti-La Follette ranks. The conference endorsed Harding and Coolidge and placed a light wine and beer plank in the platform adopted.

RICE ACCUMULATES AT HAVANA, CUBA

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Failure of Cuban importers to carry out contracts for purchase of rice from American shippers has resulted in the accumulation of more than 100,000 tons of rice, valued at \$30,000,000 on ships or in warehouses at Havana, Robert H. Patchin, representing the California Rice Association, told the recent conference of government officials and representatives of shipping interests called to consider relief of shipping congestion in Havana Harbor.

The report of the conference, made public yesterday by the Department of Commerce, quotes Mr. Patchin as saying that failure of the importers to carry out their purchase agreements apparently was due to a decline of 40 per cent in the price of rice in the last six weeks.

PLANS FOR NOTIFYING GOVERNOR COOLIDGE

HARTFORD, Connecticut—J. Henry Roraback of Canaan, Connecticut, chairman of the committee of arrangements for the notification of Gov. Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts of his nomination as the Republican candidate for the vice-presidency, is receiving acceptances from members of the notification committee every day.

Governor Coolidge will be notified Tuesday afternoon, July 27, at Allen Field, the athletic grounds of Smith College, Northampton, the home city of the candidate. The program calls for a reception and luncheon to the notification committee at the home of Governor Coolidge at 1 o'clock, the exercises to commence at 3 o'clock, daylight-saving time.

BIG POTATO SHIPMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRESQUE ISLE, Maine—There has been shipped out of Aroostook County during the present shipping season 17,287,825 bushels of potatoes, or about 24,000 car loads. As the shipping season lasted 200 days, from the middle of August to the early part of June, that would mean an average of 80 cars a day going out of the country.

ARMY AIRPLANES ON ALASKA TRIP

Four Machines Leave New York To Establish Air Route to Northwest and to Map Out Inaccessible Territorial Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Four United States Army Air Service airplanes, led by Capt. St. Clair Street, started yesterday from Mitchell Field, Mineola, Long Island, for Nome, Alaska, and return, a trip of approximately 9000 miles flying distance, with two definite objects in view. One is the establishment of an aerial route to the northwest corner of the American continent so that, should military considerations require, it would be possible to move the army air service units to the continent of Asia by direct flight.

The other is the photographing of inaccessible areas in Alaska which have never been mapped, at a saving of what would otherwise require three years work of ground surveying.

From Nome the expedition plans to make 100-mile flight to Cape Prince of Wales, approximately 50 miles from the continent of Asia. The machines used are to be De Havilland four-B, a remodeled type, strengthened throughout, the most important change being the removal of the gasoline tank from the cockpits. Each plane will carry 117 gallons of gasoline and 12 gallons of oil, giving a cruising radius of four and a half to five hours. A polar bear as insignia of the expedition will be painted on each side of the fuselage.

Trip Carefully Planned

The feasibility of such an expedition as this by land airplanes to Nome, Alaska, has been very carefully considered and even preliminary estimates of the route and landing facilities indicate the excellent possibilities of successfully carrying out the flight, so the Manufacturers Aircraft Association announces. With this definite information in hand, permission was given some time ago by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, to make the flight, which was then approved in all of its phases by Major-General Menoher, director of the army air service.

The Canadian Government welcomed such a flying expedition and gladly gave its authority for this expedition to fly over such parts of Canada as were necessary. The route that will be flown is the most direct route possible and has been selected for the adequate landing fields along its course and for the distribution of supplies at accessible points. These supplies will be placed by the supply group of the army air service and will consist of gas, oil and spare parts. Landing fields have naturally not been developed along the lines of this route even to the extent which they have been through other parts of the United States where they are totally inadequate as to number even now. A record will be kept by all pilots of the landing fields, emergency landing fields, and other valuable data.

Commercial Future Possible

There are many advantages that will accrue from this expedition. One in particular will be the fact that following this effort both commercial and mail air craft may utilize this route so that the scenic wonders and natural resources and the many advantages of Alaska which have hitherto been forbidden to all but those courageous pioneers who were willing to cope with the hardships incident to such a trip, will in the future be obtained with a few days travel in luxury and comfort.

Where the mail at the present from the interior of Alaska is 30 days or more in reaching the United States, a mere matter of two or three days will bring this mail from the very heart of Alaska to the very heart of the United States. Ranchmen and others along the line of the route have co-

operated generously with those in charge of the preparations for this expedition and are aware to the tremendous possibilities and advantages to be derived from contact between their small local communities to the great metropolitan centers of the United States. A successful culmination of this expedition will mean the closest sort of cooperation between the air board of Canada and the army air service to the end that the North American continent may be served by commercial aircraft from one end to the other.

"HIDDEN PROFIT" IN COAL ALLEGED

Statement by Mine Workers' Union Declares Real Earnings of Anthracite Operators Obscured by "Smoke Screens"

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

SCRANTON, Pennsylvania—Charges that the anthracite coal companies have tucked away several million dollars "hidden profit" each year were made in a statement issued here yesterday by the United Mine Workers of America.

Several forms of "smoke screens" have been used by the operators to conceal the real amount of their gross earnings, the statement charged.

The statement alleged that the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company reported in 1912 that a depletion charge of five cents per ton would pay for all its coal lands in 20 years. The Federal Trade Commission in 1919 reported the average depletion charge for that year was 17.4 cents per ton, "thus allowing a profit of 12 cents per ton, which is made the basis for further issuance of stock."

Coal Price May Drop

NEW YORK, New York—A reduction in the price of bituminous coal was forecast here yesterday by members of the subcommittee of railroad officials and coal operators, meeting to complete details of a plan to relieve the coal shortage in New York City, New England, and the northwest.

By a scientific distribution of cars the committee hopes to provide a steady stream of coal to the affected districts. Under this plan, the committee members believe, coal speculators will find it impossible to exact the high prices that the acute shortage has made possible.

The car question alone is the stumbling block, it was said, the coal operators having assured the railroad representatives that enough coal can be mined to supply all orders. The shortage is estimated at 250,000 open-top cars, only a fraction of which number, it was said, are now being built.

The plan agreed on will include a concentration of cars on coal carrying roads, particularly on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, where an attempt will be made to bring the coal traffic up to 75 per cent of normal. While present plans include supplying immediate needs of New York and New England, no effort will be made to provide these sections with their winter supply until the northwestern district has been taken care of.

It is said that the working out of the committee's plan will not necessarily break contracts between coal companies and their customers. The operating companies will take the view that carrying out the conservation and distribution plan will justify deferring deliveries to customers in emergencies.

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STATE ACTS ON FISH SITUATION

Massachusetts Authorities Take Steps to Protect the Consumers From Deception and Overcharging on Part of Dealers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Manipulation of the fish market for the maintenance of high prices through the use of the cold storage warehouses, disposition of cold storage fish to the consumer by methods which lend themselves to deception and the converting of great quantities of eatable fish into fertilizer, will not be tolerated by Massachusetts state authorities who propose by regulation and investigation to protect the consumer from deception and overcharging and prevent conditions which would enable wholesalers and brokers in fish to artificially hold fish prices at a higher level than the natural law of supply and demand warrants.

Reports that hundreds of tons of fish, all right for food purposes, are not allowed to enter the market but are being disposed of for fertilizer purposes, are receiving the attention of the Massachusetts commission on the necessities of life, which is investigating conditions along the Boston waterfront. It is said that this fish, admitted by dealers to be eatable, is being placed in the hands of a broker who is disposing of it to a rendering plant in Brighton. Wholesalers declare that cold-storage fish has little or no market at this season. Observers in the trend of food prices say that the result of such action obviously prevents a reduction in the price of fish.

Recently the commission has been urging a larger use of fish in order to bring down the prices on meat. Fish prices, however, with a few exceptions, have been maintained at a high level this summer. These prices, say students in economics, would be seriously disturbed were the tremendous quantities of fish in cold storage, a large proportion of which has been in the warehouses only about nine months of the year allowed by law to be allowed to enter the market. The prices of fresh fish, as well as the cold storage product, they say, would be affected.

Coincidentally with this investigation is an announcement by Arthur L. Millett, Massachusetts state inspector of fish, that new regulations concerning the sale and cold storage of fresh fish have been prepared by his department and submitted to representatives of health departments and local city officials and with a few minor changes

are expected to be made into law. "The purpose," said Mr. Millett, "is to throw about the consumer of fish an economic cloak which shall protect him from deception and overcharging and give him the well-grounded assurance that only fit fish food is being offered for his selection. From the dealer in fish the law exacts only fair and truthful treatment of the consumer and the sale or handling of only such sea food as is suitable for consumption."

Briefly the new rules provide that all fresh food fish shall be sorted into the grades of "new" fish, "number two" fish and "splitting" fish before it is offered for sale or placed in cold storage. Designation of the first grade shall be "shore fish" or any other truthful term, while the second grade includes fish other than first grade, which is in suitable condition to be offered for sale as fresh fish. This grade is known as "number two" fish or "offshore fish."

Retailers handling cold storage fish must preserve a receipt and invoice for each shipment received, showing its nature and time received, and accessible to the inspector on demand. Records must also be kept by cold storage concerns showing the time of receipt of fish in cold storage which has previously been in cold storage for a period exceeding six months.

PRIMARY VOTERS FAIL TO NOMINATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa—None of the four aspirants for the Republican nomination for Governor of Iowa having received the necessary 35 per cent of the vote cast in the recent primary, the state organization of the Republican Party has called a convention to be held here July 20 to nominate a candidate in the old-fashioned manner. Candidates for several other state offices will be nominated in the same way. The four aspirants to the gubernatorial nominations are Ernest R. Moore, Cedar Rapids, now serving his second term as Lieutenant-Governor; Nate E. Kendall, Albia, who was twice Speaker of the House of Representatives; H. W. Haver, Marengo, for three terms Attorney-General of the State, and J. M. Deems, Burlington, who was food administrator for Iowa during the war.

RED CROSS DIRECTOR NAMED

NEW YORK, New York—Col. H. O. S. Heistand has been appointed field director of the American Red Cross at the eastern department headquarters, Governor's Island, it was announced here yesterday. He was formerly adjutant-general of the eastern department of the army.

These Bright Summer Days Bring Many Requirements

Everybody is out-of-doors for enjoyment and comfort. Outdoor things to wear must be rightly provided for or much of the outdoor comfort and happiness may be missed. It is our province to find and assemble all these things. This is the public service that indicates our right to merit the appreciation of the public. And it is our pride that we have done our work very well.

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SENATE HOUSING COMMITTEE PLANS

Increases In Production and Construction Recommended by Special Body—New Laws Planned to Aid Expansion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Our national objective must be ever-increasing production, but to increase production we must first increase our means of production; and while a hand-to-mouth policy may be necessary during war, it is impossible during reconstruction, according to William M. Calder (R.), New York, chairman of the Senate special committee on reconstruction and production.

"It is futile," he says, "simply to attribute high prices to inflation, profiteering, hoarding, inefficiency of labor or diversion of capital. It is futile to wait and hope that a dip in prices through the liquidation of a limited amount of commodity will bring about continuous relief and development."

"The United States has been doing little of late to develop its agriculture, mining, manufacturing, transportation and housing, even though it knows that costs cannot decrease until such development has set in. The necessity for plant improvement and increased construction of all kinds seems to be clearly written in modern history."

Housing Shortage Widespread

"We are now face to face with a housing shortage throughout the land. The construction of manufacturing buildings and housing is being postponed on account of the uncertainties and high prices and also because transportation and labor are unavailable. The scope of the committee's work is necessarily extended because of the interdependence of the various factors, it being evident that construction cannot proceed without transportation, labor and capital, and that construction of all kinds is necessary for increased production."

An embargo on coal is advocated by Franklin T. Miller, special assistant to the committee and its director of research. "The great trouble," said Mr. Miller to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "is that the construction industry is unable to secure coal to make materials and we have not the transportation to move the building materials if we had the necessary coal to make them. Coal is needed for everything today and the present difficulty is largely due to the fact that the exportation of coal was not restricted by license during the early spring months."

"Senator Calder's committee will first make a study of how much our national plant has been depleted and the consequent cost to us. As a result of the hearings before the committee, it may be enabled to recommend constructive legislation to Congress in December. Senator Calder has already introduced a bill in Congress which provides for exemption from federal taxation of the income from small holdings of real estate mortgages. During the last session of Congress Senator Calder introduced the home loan bill, intended to encourage home ownership as the farm loan bill was intended to encourage farm ownership."

Shipping Profits Exemption

"A clause in the recently enacted shipping bill which provides for exemption from the income tax of profits derived from the shipping business provided the owner invests in the building of new ships, \$2 additional for each \$1 of exempted taxation, perhaps forms a precedent for application to the construction industry, whereby profits from the construction business might be exempted from the income tax provided the builder invests in new construction \$2 additional for each \$1 of exempted taxation. The taxes yielded from new construction would more than offset the amount of exempted taxation while the impetus which would thus be given to the building of new homes, etc., would assist in relieving the shortage now existing throughout the country. Whatever legislation is encouraged should be of a character to encourage private initiative rather than subsidy."

"People do not build because somebody needs a home or office," continued Mr. Miller, in response to a question as to why so very small a percentage of the building now going on is for dwelling purposes. "Recent figures given out by the tenement house department and the bureau of buildings show that of plans for 434 new buildings filed during the first six months of this year only 25 are for dwelling houses."

Office Buildings Constructed

"Money goes where it makes friends. You invest it where you can get the best returns. Investors like to put

money in office buildings because they think that they can get better returns there."

"Deferred construction is a part of our war debt. We allowed our national plant to become depleted in order to use our national resources for war. Now we must put the plant in order with earning capacity to pay our debt."

"The actual present cost of building is increased by the uncertain conditions surrounding the building industry due to freight embargoes and other governmental influences. This increase due to uncertainty may be estimated at from 20 to 30 per cent over the present production cost in a stable market. If these uncertainties could be eliminated, a material reduction in the cost of construction would immediately result and construction would probably again be actively resumed."

"A constructive and sane policy of improving our means of production and distribution will work out a solution of most of our difficulties. And when industry and business become normally active once more then prices will be regulated."

Housing Situation Hopeful

Building Construction in New York Increased By Committee Members

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The housing situation here has assumed a more hopeful aspect, according to the report of Edward P. Doyle, secretary of the Mayor's housing conference committee which says that 12,662 dwellings were under construction July 1, and that if this rate of building continues until January 1, there will be enough new structures to care for the normal increase in population. This building was very largely done by members of the committee who pledged themselves to relieve the situation.

The committee says that the remedy for the shortage is for the state and federal governments to exempt mortgages from the income tax when their respective legislatures convene. With the cooperation of Labor and Capital to furnish builders, building material, and transportation, it says, the situation would be relieved. It urges care in seeing that none of the so-called rent laws recently passed be repealed.

Ejection Law Held Unconstitutional

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—Justice Swayne has filed in the New Jersey Supreme Court an opinion declaring to be unconstitutional the act passed by the last Legislature under which it was required of landlords to give three months' notice to a tenant before the tenant could be dispossessed. This action wipes out a piece of legislation designed to protect tenants from profiteering and unscrupulous landlords.

VIOLATIONS OF DRY LAW IN GEORGIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—"One of the worst menaces to society at the present time is the violation of our liquor laws," Judge D. W. Blair of the Blue Ridge Circuit told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "It is doubtless true that there never was a time in the history of the State of Georgia when such quantities of liquors were illegally manufactured and sold as at the present time," he continued.

"The high price obtained for the liquor has drawn large numbers of our people into this nefarious business. It is one of the evils of the day, not only because of the damage done to the people, but to civilization itself. Our institutions rest on respect for, and obedience to our laws. Anarchy, Bolshevism and revolution, by whatever name called, have their beginnings in disregard for the laws. The whiskey traffic is in utter defiance of our laws."

"Recently sheriffs in two counties in my circuit have told me that they would not think of stopping a liquor automobile unless they could first get the drop on the occupants. They said these people generally had repeating guns of some sort to be used in preventing arrest. The traffic seems to sap the manhood from the people who engage in it, and to make them callous to the duties and responsibilities of good citizens."

NEW ORLEANS STRIKE ENDS

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The strike of metal trades workers, involving more than 3000 men, which has tied up ship repair docks and other metal works here for two months, ended yesterday when the strikers voted by a large majority to accept the wage scale of 90 cents an hour and return to work.

TRADE FACILITIES OFFERED BY SPAIN

Mr. Uthoff Says These Are Enormous, a Period of Remarkable Activity and Prosperity Lying Ahead of Country

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—Emphasis has been laid of late on the remarkable increase of new banks in Spain, and especially in Madrid, and the plain significance that attaches thereto. They are springing up in great profusion and splendid magnificence in what might be called the banking quarter in the capital, which includes the Plaza de Canalejas, the Alcala and the Gran Via. At the present moment four or five new bank buildings are in process of construction, and more projects of a similar kind are expected. Some people, not without knowledge, predict that before long every foreign banking concern of importance will have a "succursale" or branch in Madrid, ready to meet the demands of the increased foreign trade in this country, which is expected and which is indeed already to some extent an accomplished fact.

Banking Situation

One of the foreign bank managers of Madrid of longest and widest experience is E. A. Uthoff, manager of the new Madrid branch of the London, County Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd., which not long ago opened fine new premises on a corner site in the Gran Via, and a representative of The Christian Science Monitor felt that it would be instructive to engage in conversation with this gentleman, with 20 years' experience of Madrid, on the banking situation in Spain and what it means, and upon the trade facilities such as they are understood best of all by the manager of a big bank. Mr. Uthoff spoke freely.

"To all the new banks that have lately been built," he said, "many more will shortly be added. Several are in prospect. The Banco de Roma is soon coming next door to us here. And they are all making money. That is perhaps the most significant part of it. They are not speculative institutions. The trading facilities that lie before this country are enormous. As yet they have hardly begun. A period of remarkable activity and prosperity lies ahead; the country has nearly everything in its favor. It is, however, not properly understood, and the result is that many serious mistakes are made by intending traders and wrong conclusions reached. Spain and her circumstances are not to be understood in a casual visit. It takes a long time to go below the surface and really understand the Spaniards and the condition and circumstances of Spain."

Waiting to Be Developed

"But a main fact to be grasped by all who wish to do good business and make money at a time when so many doubts overhang nearly all other countries is that to all intents and purposes this country, Spain, is a virgin country. That is what she is, a virgin country, waiting to be developed and exploited by those of enterprise, intelligence and sympathy who would come here for the purpose. Spain is now a country to be colonized. People must come here, and in so far as is permissible they must take her in hand and use her. But though one thus speaks of Spain as being a virgin land, quite unexploited, it does not mean that she is not already strong, or is so backward as some suppose."

"The real truth, and it should be grasped by all students of international politics and all others who are concerned with business and trade affairs on a large scale, is that Spain is in the way of becoming a leading nation. In effect she may be taking the place of other nations who have suffered much in recent times. There is no reason why she should not do so, and there are many who she should. She has emerged from the war period stronger than ever before, and with a new confidence in herself that comes from her vastly improved circumstances. She has new and well-equipped factories, she has money and her people are strong in physique. There is, of course, some political discontent, and not without reason. It is unfortunate that the political circumstances of Spain should not be

better situated than they are. Under efficient government, with a full realization of the possibilities, enormous advances might be quickly made."

Revolution Unlikely

"But Spain has at the same time to deal with vast problems of the kind that affect the whole world at present, and it is easy to attach blame to persons and parties for what after all is in a sense unavoidable. One thing has, however, to be clearly understood, and a general misapprehension abroad should be avoided. This is upon the question of the possibilities of revolution. One finds that in foreign countries, such as their misunderstanding of Spain, they are continually discussing the possibilities and probabilities of a revolution in this country which somehow they seem to consider as inevitable. As you yourself very well know from your experience of the country, its politicians and its people, nothing is less likely. There will be no revolution here for a long time, unless Spain is somehow swept into international currents that as yet do not run or have not affected her. And the Spanish resistance to outside influences of this class will always be great."

"The situation now is that the King is the most popular man in Spain, and that not without good reason. He is popular with all classes. Again, whatever may be said about the old historic monarchic political parties and their continual maneuvering, the fact remains that they have all the prestige and that they give confidence. On the other hand the Republican or Revolutionary parties, although from time to time they make a little noise, have no prestige at all. That is the situation and it explains everything about the future so far as we can see it."

Looking Spain Over

"Now let us consider the case of the foreign manufacturer or business man wishing to establish interests here in Spain, where, if he goes about it in the right way, he should have the most excellent prospects. In recent times there has been a great deal of examination of the country by the representatives of great foreign interests, and the government has made many most important concessions. American commissions have been in many parts and have been making a close study of economic, financial, labor and other circumstances. Many American concessions have been made. English interests have also been represented here in the same way. Capitalists, principals, heads of staffs, have been over here to look at Spain and think out what they might do with her. They have generally been much impressed, although their examinations have seldom, through the nature of Spain and her people, been so penetrating and exact as is desirable. There have been persons of manufacturing and business importance here from Huddersfield, Leeds, Sheffield and various other centers."

"The question as to competition between the United States and England in this matter naturally arises, and it is not without importance. The Americans are very enterprising. They perceived the possibilities here as soon as anyone and set to work upon them. They have made much headway, and will make more. Again, so far as the war of 20 years ago is concerned, the Spaniards have no longer any feeling against them; in some ways they have a considerable respect for them. But that is not to say that they really like them. There is a great deal of difference between the temperaments and instincts of the Spaniards and the Americans, and the former would lean rather to the English. The Spanish Government, other things being equal, would certainly give its preference to England in any grand enterprise. Its disposition is that way, and so England starts with a great advantage."

"She should be careful to make proper use of it, for it is highly valuable. It is too good to be neglected. If England neglects it someone else will take the advantage. In addition to the Americans, the Germans are pressing on again. The main contest is between these three. Before the war England was waking up to the possibilities of the case, and now she is displaying a greater interest, but she has a long way to go before she exhibits a proper appreciation of the chances."

"One admonition may be given with confidence. Those who come to do business in Spain, to trade with her, to establish industries here and so forth must understand that what they do must be done on a big scale. It is like us coming to Spain now and beginning in a small way with the hope of expanding as time goes on. That will not do now in Spain and with the Spaniards. A great impression must be made at the beginning and a great organization established. Large capital must be brought and sunk. This is not a country for small ideas. Great imagination and high confidence are essential. With such, this is a land, teeming as it is with all sorts of natural riches of infinite promise."

Foreign Idea Wrong

"The foreign idea, even in quarters which might be expected to be most enlightened, is often very wrong. For example, the idea still prevails that Spain is a country of cheap labor and that this circumstance might be utilized to advantage. It is wrong. The proletariat is asserting itself here as anywhere, and economic conditions are having their inevitable effect also. Spain is no longer a country of cheap labor. The full price must be paid for it."

"And people coming to do business with Spain should approach her tactfully and sympathetically, and with some knowledge and understanding of her circumstances. It should be remembered that the Spaniards are a fine and proud people, with a noble and splendid history. They have had their misfortunes like others; they recover from them. It is stupid for visitors here, bent on business, to come with thoughts of decadence as they so often do. It is better, as you suggest, to speak nicely to her as the country which once having fallen is the first in history in such circumstances to rise again. And that is true."

"Y—" one thing to be understood is that Spain really thinks and believes that she has never yet had her day. She says that her discovery and exploitation of South America was but an incident after all, though other peoples are accustomed to regard it as the dominating event of her entire history. Spain says she just struck a gold mine out there, worked it and finished with it, but that her really great time, the time when she will rise to heights, has yet come and is coming. Let that be remembered in approaching Spain in these days with commercial intentions."

CONFERENCE ON PORT STRIKE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Wages and working conditions affecting deep sea longshoremen employed at Atlantic coast ports were the subject of a conference today between representatives of the International Longshoremen Association and Rear-Admiral William S. Benson, chairman of the Shipping Board. The

present agreement between the board and the association, which expires on October 1, resulted from the award of the National Adjustment Commission last October, and provides that 60 days' notice be given by either party if the agreement is to be discontinued. The board is to hear the longshoremen before making a decision as to whether the present agreement will be continued another year, officials said.

FIRE DEPARTMENT MEMBERS RESIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MEMPHIS, Tennessee—Claiming unfair treatment and a denial of adequate wages, nearly the entire personnel of the Memphis Fire Department tendered their resignations, effective at noon yesterday. They were promptly accepted by John B. Edgar, fire and police commissioner. The demand for a wage increase has been pending for several months. While it is conceded on the part of the municipal officials that it should be granted, they have been compelled to refuse it on the advice of the city attorney, who declares legislative sanction must be secured. This would require a wait until January, 1921, when the next Legislature convenes. The firemen insist that some earlier remedy be devised. Meanwhile, there has been a call for volunteers to take their places, and the response has been fully adequate to the situation. Though the Memphis firemen are unionized, they contend that their step is neither a union movement nor a strike.

SWISS WELCOME TOURISTS AGAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Swiss Information Bureau says that it has received an official cable dispatch from Zurich stating that, in response to a request from the Swiss Hotel Keepers Association the national Office de Tourisme and other associations, that police control of foreign tourists will be simplified. The federal authorities have decreed that no formality beyond the presentation of a passport be required at the frontier, that the tax hitherto levied be suppressed, that police control within the country be abolished and that no formality be required for leaving the country. This means, the bureau explains, that Switzerland is again open to tourist traffic as in pre-war times with the sole difference that a passport must be shown at the frontier upon entering the country.

NAVY ENLISTMENTS INCREASE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The tide of recruiting for the navy has turned, officials at the department said yesterday, an increase of enlistments over discharged being shown for the first time since the war. On August 29 the enlistment periods of the last of the pre-war sailors will expire, but many of these are re-enlisting.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Employment Is Increased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

BELLEVILLE, Ontario—An interesting story of financial success resulting from prohibition is disclosed in the report of the successors to the Corby Distillery Company, who have devoted the plant to the manufacture of industrial alcohol. The Corby Distillery, for nearly three generations, had manufactured whisky, but with the advent of prohibition, following Canada's entry into the European war, attention was turned to the making of industrial alcohol. Prior to the war the record daily output was 3000 gallons. Today it is 20,000 gallons a day, and employment has been given to a much larger percentage of workmen. The new company, which is known as the Canadian Industrial Alcohol Company of Corbyville, is the first and only organization in Canada to turn its attention to the manufacture of alcohol for industrial purposes. The market for the product is believed endless in possibilities. The use of alcohol for power generation, as a substitute for gasoline, is also attracting wide attention.

Jail Economies Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW LONDON, Connecticut—Prohibition has so reduced the number of inmates in eastern Connecticut jails that four counties, comprising the Second Congressional District are agitating a plan to abolish four county jails and leave only one for the common use of all of them thereby saving the taxpayers many thousands of dollars annually in maintenance expenses. Furthermore, prohibition has overturned any pre-prohibition movements for more buildings and has added to the prosperity of the four counties in the disappearance of the element which produced little or nothing and the substitution thereof of a group of industrious citizens who are making happy homes. The four counties are Windham, Middlesex, Tolland and New London, and the prisoners in the five jails in these four counties would not fill the Windham county jail. There were only 40 prisoners in this institution on July 1. The New London jail has 13 inmates, the Tolland county jail but five, while the number at Norwich and Higganum has greatly decreased. It is expected that a bill to effect proposed economies will be introduced in the next General Assembly.

California City Benefits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—Reduction in the number of inmates in the local jail, a general decrease in petty crimes, and regular employment among an element that formerly was a source of care and expense to the community, are economic results of prohibition observable here after a year of absence of the saloon, according to reports from the sheriff's office.

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PORTUGAL UNDER BAPTISTA REGIME

Former Premier Never Swerved From His Difficult Task and Did Much to Better Conditions During Premiership

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—Portugal is now paying tribute to the work of Col. Antonio Maria Baptista. Colonel Baptista was a man who, though often misunderstood but far better appreciated now than when he first assumed office as Premier, had a very high sense of duty and an inflexible will in its pursuit. He was capable of much self-sacrifice, and of the few hopes that Portugal had in recent times—so very few—he was decidedly one. He had in him the materialistic and careless as he is in these days, has come to believe in him.

The country appreciates Colonel Baptista now better than it did, and it has some faint idea of the difficulties that lie ahead of it. The newspapers are now praising him. They aver that he was a great patriot, and a splendid soldier, with a keen sense of the needs of Portugal and the only ways in which they could be obtained, and a man of fine determination. They recall how he fought in West Africa in 1895, and commanded a brigade in France during the recent war. They agree also that he has done splendid work for Portugal since he was elevated to the premiership in such difficult circumstances in the month of March.

A Sound Republican

He was a thoroughly sound Republican, and when the monarchist rising took place at the beginning of last year he led the Republican soldiers against the insurgents at Monsanto. The strange circumstances in which he came into power were fully related by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor at the time. There had been a long drawn-out ministerial crisis, when attempt after attempt was made to establish a cabinet, and all failed. One or two ministries that were formed and which tried to stick, had wild and adventurous experiences, as for example the Fernandez Costa Cabinet, which preceded the Baptista Cabinet by only a short period, which resigned after holding office for but a day for the reason, which seemed sufficient to it at the time, that a crowd of Lisbon agitators forced their way into the apartment where the new ministry was deliberating and, producing pistols, demanded the immediate surrender of their office. Colonel Baptista had been Minister of the Interior in the similarly short-lived Silva ministry, and when the country was driven to what seemed almost its last extremity through the failure to set up a cabinet of any kind as the result of the interminable and truly pitiful intrigues of its politicians, Colonel Baptista stepped into the breach at the last moment.

People said he might last a day, perhaps a week, but not long anyhow. They thought he might last even less than the term they had previously estimated on his behalf when they perceived his tactics as Premier, entirely different from those of his predecessors. He trucked to no parties or politicians; he went straight to the point of trouble. He raided the hoards of food and materials and took possession of them for the country; he condemned profiteers; he regulated prices; and he dealt firmly with the strikers in the government departments who at that time were holding up the postal, telegraphic and other services. He did not argue with them any more, but proceeded to establish the nucleus of new staffs with military assistance and some from the technical schools. It was a small and difficult beginning, but the postal and telegraphic servants saw the meaning of it and promptly gave way, after having caused immense difficulty and loss in Portugal for weeks past. The telephone strikers followed suit; they had been on strike for several weeks.

Utmost Firmness with Strikes

With all other strikers of every description Colonel Baptista exercised the utmost firmness, not unmixed with reasonable sympathy. At the same time he made ringing appeals, straight from his Portuguese heart and full of sincerity, to the Portuguese people to

pull themselves together and save the country which he assured them was almost at its last gasp. Just as that time everybody was talking of the possibility of foreign intervention to rescue the state from the shocking financial embarrassments into which it had fallen—and as they are talking again even now. Colonel Baptista had these proclamations of appeals of his circulated throughout the country; he dropped them upon the people from the skies by means of aeroplanes. The people realized that this was a new kind of Premier. He had in effect taken upon himself the rôle of military dictator, and thorough students of the disorderly situation had no difficulty in believing that it was the only one that stood any chance of success. Of course at once there were loud protests from many quarters; politicians arose declaring that the rights of the people were being invaded; Colonel Baptista was called an upstart, and a man who had deep designs of the most highly ambitious character.

But he never swerved from his task, and bit by bit the people began to believe in him, recognizing his honesty. The army sent deputations to him telling him he could depend on them; other sections of the community did the same. The maneuvers of political sections against him failed; one or two new parties arose in this vastly over-party-burdened country, and with aspirations for office, but, though there were several crises and his tenure in the nature of things could never be more than insecure, Colonel Baptista held out. He had done much for Portugal in his brief period of office. If he left the country still in a shocking condition, it is only because no minister that ever was or could ever be could put her straight again in such a time.

Portugal Better

In some respects she is decidedly better; in others she is apparently worse, but that is only because, as in the matter of finance, it is inevitable that things become worse before they can be better—become worse, as it may be said, through the abolition of all the artificialities with which Portuguese finance is clogged at the present moment.

It is still a matter of wonder to those who are intimately acquainted with Portuguese affairs that the rest of the world, even granting that it has a plenitude of severe difficulties of its own to deal with, should only be so little and so badly informed upon the state of things, political, social, economic and commercial in the western borders of the Iberian peninsula, for if Portugal should give way to any serious extent it is certain that the rest of the world would come to know about it very unpleasantly. It is not to be forgotten that this is one of the strongest centers of Bolshevism outside Russia and has been assiduously cultivated by Nicholas Lenin and his company.

The facts are notorious. They are largely responsible by their agitations, their social disturbances and the want of confidence they have created for some of the bad aspects of the Portuguese situation. The newly rich are also responsible. People with money and enterprise have too little confidence in the country as it is in present conditions. Soon after the termination of the European war there was eager talk everywhere of the great work of reconstruction and regeneration that was about to be undertaken forthwith. Plans were set forth for the construction of new railways and new hotels, two things that Portugal needs almost more than anything else. In Lisbon, the capital, there is absolutely no hotel deserving the name of first-class. There is only one, or perhaps two that makes any pretense to the description.

Hotel Shortage

This hotel shortage is a serious handicap in every way, and it is a difficulty not so easily got over as might be imagined, owing to the fancy prices that, through speculation, have been put upon central city sites. Oporto also needs hotels. Schemes

were produced for supplying them and the money was ready. Portugal and Lisbon seemed on the right track. But the Syndicalists and the Bolsheviks with them—it is proved that the Syndicalists are considerably Bolshevized and that Russian money has come into the country—the eager business men with money and enterprise who had been prepared to do things for their own and for Portugal's good. They may not have abandoned their plans altogether, but they are doing nothing with them for the time being.

All schemes for national reconstruction are held up. Only a few days ago the newspaper, the "Journal do Commercio," sounded a note of apprehension of another kind, calling attention to the most extensive emigration that was going on not only of persons but of things of value, from Portugal to Spain. This responsible newspaper devoted to the financial, commercial and material interests of the country, said it was lamentable that the truth was not recognized. For a long time, it said, everything had been going into Spain from eggs up to the scanty copper money that was available, while everybody knew, it said, that the neighboring nation suffered from the invasion of gold. Everything was going to Spain.

A Note of Alarm

"O Seculo," the daily newspaper which has been conducting a great campaign for the purification of Portugal in these latter days, has just sounded a note of alarm with regard to the bread, for it is almost unobtainable. The bread difficulty has become acute, and yet at the beginning of May there could be a strike of the bakers, which the government dealt with as well as it could, soldiers being sent to the bakeries, which were protected by the Republican Guard, and the manufacture of bread intensified to the utmost possible extent. The Ministry of Supplies had been suppressed and under pressure a commission of inquiry had been appointed to consider the circumstances under which this suppression was brought about. Now at this juncture, with the bakers' strike in full blast, Alvaro Castro in the Chamber of Deputies submitted a motion withdrawing the confidence of the Chamber from this commission, Antonio Maria da Silva declared that his party would approve this motion, but the Socialists opposed it. And so the political game went on. The bread is bad, and there is no public lighting—nothing to light with. Lisbon at midnight, once one of the lightest and gayest cities in the world, would not be known by those who saw it now after a long absence. The people who come out of the theaters into the gloom are in a quandary. And there is also a tramcar strike in progress now.

Index of National Condition

If it is thought that these things may be anything or nothing, and that after all the world in general is troubled with something of the kind, even if not on such an extensive scale, consider the Portuguese rate of exchange, that unfailing index of national condition. Normally the Portuguese escudo or milreis should be worth about the same as an American dollar, or just a trifle more. It is now down to less than a quarter of that, the biggest drop in any country except those beaten in the war. About the end of the last year the escudo was down to about 18 English pence and was showing then a strong tendency to make a header much farther down, the government coming to the rescue. But latterly it has fallen lower and lower, and at this moment is worth less than 12 English pence—an appalling fall to which that of France and Italy by comparison are slight.

It is this situation that Colonel Baptista, for all his struggles against an almost hopeless adversity, has left behind. It would have been far worse but for him. Dr. Ramos Preto has been appointed to succeed him, but there are many and big changes in front of Portugal now.

SOME INDUSTRIAL NEEDS OF TODAY

British Workers Asked to Aim at Economy in Labor and Excellence in Production Standard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—"We think of beauty, if we think of it at all, as a mere source of pleasure, and therefore it means ornament added to things, for which we can pay extra if we like. But beauty is not an ornament to life or to the things made by man."—Arthur Clutton Brock.

There was once a man, or it might have been a woman, who picked up sticks and sold them for firewood, and so provided poorly for his or her daily needs. Then one day it occurred to the picker-up-of-sticks that it would be more profitable to carve them into little things for the children to play with. Then the impulse came to copy the leaves and flowers that grew in the woods, and it became so interesting and the carver put so much beauty into the dry sticks that people came from all parts to see the work, and thought themselves fortunate if they could buy for much money these treasures.

What the Parable Implies

This is a parable, and implies that one need not give a stick or a stone to those who give in exchange something that one requires, and something akin to this is at the back of the idea of the British Institute of Industrial Art, which the Board of Trade, in conjunction with the Board of Education, has established. This exhibition in Knightsbridge was visited by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, and it is here that the information bureau of the institute is established, and where the secretary was interviewed on the aims of the enterprise. These aims were summed up in a few words by the secretary as follows: "Art entering into industry as an aid to produce."

One of the greatest industrial needs of today is an improved foreign exchange, and one of the simplest ways of improving the exchange is to raise the value of the manufactures without raising the cost of their production. The easiest way to do that is to improve their design, and that is one of the unanswerable arguments for making things beautiful instead of ugly that were put forward by the secretary of the Institute of Industrial Art.

Economy in labor, excellence in standard, in all classes of production, in order that the best results may be obtained, is the best technical advice which is being offered to workers.

Ugly Things Unnecessary

The exhibits have been chosen carefully and are very beautiful. Just a little example that beauty and not price is the object, the secretary pointed out some exquisite porcelain, exhibited by Messrs. Doulton, and then turned to some earthenware made of cheap material by Mr. Carter of Poole; just simple household things that could be bought for a few pence.

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but so good in design, so appropriate in shape, and coloring, that no one need have anything ugly about them. But, what has this to do with women? It may be asked. Everything, for women have now to choose the good and refuse the bad. On women the success of the enterprise chiefly depends. To them, every industry is open, and their views on home art will be the making or marring of the new venture. It is not necessary for them all to become producers, though it is essential that they take their share in the work.

New Diploma Course

At Westfield College, Hampstead, one of the women's colleges connected with the University of London, a citizen's diploma course has been established which aims at giving a girl, who is not going to take up a profession, a training, in order to enable her to take an active interest in questions of the day, because the opening of so many spheres of public work and service to women, makes it essential that the woman with money and leisure should have an education to fit her to play her part in politics and municipal affairs.

At the opening of the New School of Economics in Clare Market, the Queen attended in her robes and mortar-board, as a doctor of music; not as a professional, but as one who is proficient in this art, and thereby gaining an immense advantage in her life of strenuous duties for her country.

A screen is now on view depicting Venus, maidens and cupids, worked two hundred years ago by Queen Anne. These needle-pictures of finest stitches and hearts and silver knobs dating from the sixteenth and seventeenth century are now so highly prized, the sums given for them would surprise the patient workers in those troublous times. Doubtless the accuracy and patience needed was a training that women could get, at that time, in no other way, and just as in the time of Penelope, or Eleanor or Elizabeth, either in tapestry or tent-stitch, something of beauty was realized, and as Mr. Clutton Brock says: "Beauty is not an ornament to life, but an essential."

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CHANGED FRONT OF EGYPTIAN ENVOYS

From Boycotting Milner Commission Christians and Muhammadans Pray For Guidance

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—The opening of official negotiations between the Egyptian delegates, who for over a year have been in Paris, and the Milner commission, hitherto ostensibly boycotted by them, has been the occasion for a somewhat remarkable departure in the history of Eastern affairs. At the recommendation, it is said, of their president, Saad Pasha Zaghloul, an invitation was issued to all Egyptians, Muhammadans, Christians and others, to unite in prayer for the guidance of the delegates in their negotiations. The invitation appears to have been responded to with a readiness which was as unexpected by those who had supposed that religious appeals had formed but a part of the political propaganda of the Nationalists as it was welcome to those who believed that the stirring of national feeling in Egypt was an indication of a genuine awakening to higher ideals.

Even more remarkable perhaps was the text of the prayer itself as issued by the central committee of the Egyptian delegates in Cairo for use in all mosques and churches throughout the country on the appointed day. That religious tolerance was growing, had begun to be admitted by those who had been watching developments during the last few years, but probably few having a long experience in the East imagined likely that the present-day Muhammadans and Copts would unite in mosque and church in one prayer acceptable alike to each, a prayer which included references to Jesus as the "Spirit of Truth" and Muhammad as the "Prophet of Truthfulness." Further

the Jews of Egypt held a special service in the same connection. Truly Egypt is stirring out of its long lethargy and the movement appears to be in the right direction.

The prayer indicates a progressive step. It beseeches Divine aid for emancipation from all save Divine guardianship and asks to be humbled to none and to be placed under no other servitude. Prayer is also made that rights may be given in full and that the delegation may be protected and guided rightly.

HAWAIIAN CENSUS FIGURES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The final corrected 1920 population figures for the Hawaiian Islands were announced yesterday by the Census Bureau. The population of Hawaii was 255,912, compared with 191,909, in 1910, an increase of 64,003, or 33.4 per cent. The population of Honolulu, the principal city, was 53,327, an increase of 31,144 over 1910 or 59.7 per cent. Hilo, the second in size, was given at 10,431, an increase of 3,686, or 34.6 per cent.

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GERMANY TACKLING AIRCRAFT PROBLEM

Engineers Have Set Out on New Path, Exhibiting a Daring and Originality Absent From Pre-War Aeronautical Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Germany is pursuing aircraft problems by quite different methods from Britain, the United States and France. Her leading engineers have set out on a new path, and are exhibiting a daring and originality that were absent from their pre-war aeronautical work. In front of them stands Prof. Hugo Junkers, of Dessau, who, if one may use the hackneyed term, is to be regarded as one of Germany's "supermen." He is certainly a colossus for work, allying to scientific attainments uncommon business ability and a passion for industrial organization.

High Landing Speeds

Professor Junkers and the school of design of which he is the chief exponent specializes in all-metal construction. His aeroplane wings are of duralumin, of enormous strength. They have a very deep section; and in one of his machines the mechanics can pass from the main body into the interior of the wings on both sides. An advantage of these wings is their rigidity, and that they obviate the need for trussing-up. Also they are remarkably weather-worthy, and have been left out in the open for six months at a stretch without in the least suffering from exposure to heat, cold, and wet.

They permit a very heavy load in relation to wing-area, and the employment of very high-power engines, insuring enormous speeds. This, of course, implies high landing speeds. But Professor Junkers conceives the aeroplane of the future as something quite different from the aircraft of today. He sets out to revolutionize. A machine now being built will fly at 240 miles per hour, and in coming to earth it will be brought up to a vertical position "hanging on its propeller" helioplacement, and alight tail first on to a traveling truck provided with a suitable receptacle and personnel.

Wings and Waves

Another project is for a seaplane without the usual boat or floats, in which the wings themselves rest on the water. The conventional method is regarded by its inventor as highly impractical and wasteful of power and of aerodynamic efficiency.

The German school claims that the British and French are too much pledged to refinements of design. They deride the British "streamline" wire, and have never adopted it. They admit it gives a small percentage on speed, but point out that the trouble of manufacture, of keeping spares, and of adjustment are serious drawbacks. But, finally, they say, "We will dispense with bracing wires altogether; because you have evolved this and that excellent detail or refinement is not of itself, a compelling need to use them."

They claim that the all-metal method will increase the useful "life" of the machine by 400 per cent, and thus put commercial aviation on a new basis. In short, they are aiming at the achievement of a short cut, claiming that already they are 10 years in advance of the rest of the world in aeronautical thought. They are short of petrol, but they are making alcohol fuels.

Advantage of a Fresh Start

Their criticism of British and French methods is perhaps a little unreasonable. It ignores the Handley Page wing (a contrivance, by the way, which could be applied to German wing sections and thus increase even their value), and it ignores the quiet developments that are taking place in this and other countries in both the aeroplane and the engine that drives it. But probably there is some reason for the assertion that we are too much tied to the past. For one thing, we are saddled with all our own war aircraft and also most of Germany's! Germany is able to make a new start altogether. Since capital value is not mere material, but embodied labor, it would have been better had we made a huge bonfire of all our war aircraft, instead of flying them in England and dumping them on our friends abroad!

Aeronautical developments in Germany certainly require watching. They are being keenly discussed in the inner circle of British aeronautics; but it is extremely difficult to obtain accurate information, and there is reason to believe that the Inter-Allied Aeronautical Commission only saw what they were permitted to see.

There are some 42 air transport companies in Germany; and although most of them may be unimportant, it is suggested that each of them is designed for instant transformation in case of need into a complete war unit. It is, however, the development of commercial aircraft that is at the moment of chief interest; and from the aeronautical point of view Germany's striking and daring methods in a direction in which so little has been done in Great Britain or America, namely, all metal construction, will for some time to come engage the attention of our designers.

FUTURE OF SILESIA INTERESTS AUSTRIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—Upper Silesia, for the possession of which the Czechs and the Poles are now engaged in a desperate struggle, is one of the richest countries in Central Europe. It possesses valuable forests, fertile, arable lands, limestone, coal and ores in great abundance. It is the country of great landowners,

many of whom have estates covering more than 100,000 acres. Upper Silesia's greatest riches lie in coal of the most excellent quality and in the best situation for mining. The total deposits of the coal fields are estimated at 166,000,000,000 tons, of which 112,000,000,000 can be mined at profitable rates. The present output amounts to some 5,000,000 tons, but this figure could easily be increased to 75,000,000.

Besides coal, there are valuable deposits of lead and zinc ores at a depth varying from 150 to 300 feet.

The zinc ore is of a very high grade and there is sufficient to last—at the present rate of consumption—another 100 years. The available supplies of iron ore, which can be easily mined, are estimated to amount to 16,000,000,000 tons. All these figures may be greatly increased by the working of new ore fields, at present unexploited. In short, it may be said that Upper Silesia possesses within narrow confines, such rich deposits of coal, zinc and lead as can be found nowhere else in Central Europe. It is the natural provider for the whole of

eastern Germany and the foundation of most of the industries on the right bank of the Elbe.

The occupied districts of Upper Silesia have a total population of some 2,000,000—of whom 1,200,000 are Polish-speaking and 800,000 Germans. The question of the future ownership of this valuable territory is one of great importance, not only to the two chiefly interested parties, Poland and Czechoslovakia, but to other neighboring countries, notably Austria, and in a lesser degree Hungary. Austria needs coal almost more than anything

else. Her former experiences with the Czechs in the matter of the coal supply have certainly not been particularly happy. Whether she would fare better in getting coal from the Poles is an open question.

ENFORCEMENT AGENT ARRESTED

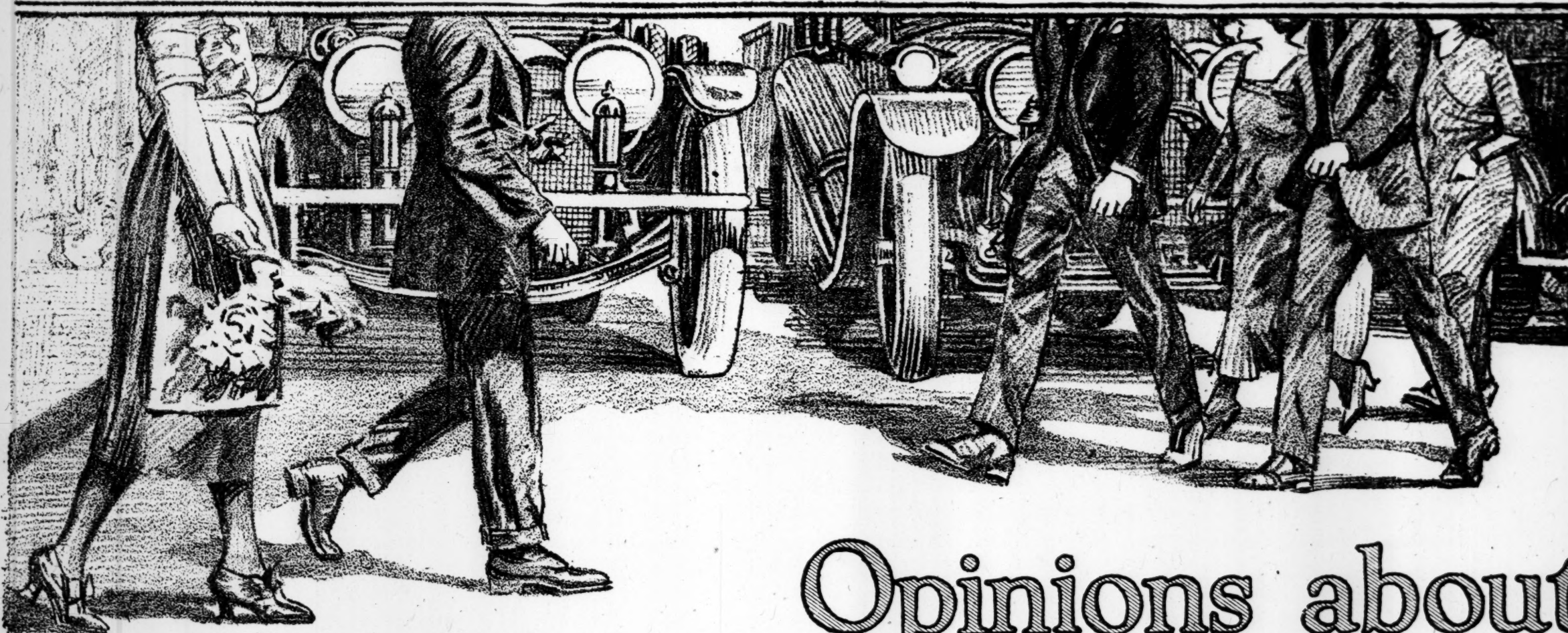
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—Armand Legier, a prohibition enforcement agent, has been placed under \$5000 bail by United States Commissioner Hitchcock, on the charge of aiding and

abetting the violation of the Volstead Act in transporting 50 cases of whisky on July 9. Mr. Legier has been on the probationary list since March 6 last when he was suspended from the enforcement service. Four violators of the act were also arraigned and held for \$250 bail. Federal and police officers in Newark, New Jersey, are conducting a series of raids to break up the liquor traffic. In Atlantic City, New Jersey, the federal authorities arrested eight men charged with violation of the law.

INCREASED RATES SUSPENDED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has suspended from July 15 to November 12, 1920, proposed increased rates on potatoes from points in Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin to points in Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin and Kentucky. The commission stated that the proposed increases appearing to injuriously affect the interests of the public, the schedules should be postponed pending hearing and decision thereon.



The tire on the left-hand car in the picture illustrates the cause of about 75 per cent of all tire trouble—insufficient inflation.

The pressure recommended by the manufacturer of your tire is the best to follow—and it cannot be estimated by kicking the tire or punching it. The regular use of a reliable air-gauge is the best safeguard against rim cutting and fabric breakdown.

Opinions about Tires should be Weighed as well as Counted

THERE is hardly a motorist who hasn't at some time or other in his experience had a tire dealer attempt to sell him a tire by representing it as the fastest seller in town.

More attempts are probably made to sell tires by playing to the motorist's alleged weakness for "crowd of buyers" than by any other known method of selling.

* * *

The *experienced* motorist, of course, refuses to surrender his individual judgment to any crowd or mass of whatever size.

Too often he has seen the results of accepting opinions at their face value, without first finding out *what they are based on*.

And you will find him going more and more to the dealer who has something to offer in support of his tires, other than "crowds of buyers" and "numbers of sales."

The opinion in favor of U. S. Tires is not based solely on the number of them in use.

Great as that number is, it is due to something besides clever arguments.

Thousands of motorists today are putting up with second choice tires because forced production is *inconsistent with U. S. standard of quality*.

The United States Rubber Company's enormous investment—greater than that of any concern that we know of in the industry—has always been aimed *solely* at quality.

Building a *tire* first and a market afterwards. Thinking of the *individual user* instead of the number of sales.

One of the reasons, perhaps, why there is now a scarcity of U. S. Tires.

* * *

If the time ever comes when U. S. Tires can be supplied to all, or nearly all, of the people who want them, they will still have *more to recommend them* than merely the largest following.



The car owner who seeks United States standards in tubes is well paid in more mileage for his tires. U. S. Red Tubes. U. S. Grey Tubes.

United States Tires

United States Rubber Company

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Garden Furnishings

No matter how small a plot of ground may be, it may still be a garden. For a garden is independent of size. A wall and carpet of living green, a mass of color, a flicker of light and shade, the whir of wings, and the splash of falling water can be achieved even in a city backyard. Much of the garden spirit comes with the introduction of the marble bench, the classic sundial or the arching trellis—those eloquent testimonials of man's age-old delight in gardens.

It may be difficult to select the furniture that will carry out the spirit of one's own particular garden spot. If it's a walled-in court, the wall fountain backed with ferns and overhung with ivy is most effective. One such is of red Verona marble with bronze ram's heads around the basin and bronze lizards that spout and drink the water. A narrow strip of backyard may boast only a pergola in white garden craft style and a settle to match.

Where few flowers grow, colorful effects that suggest flowers are afforded by blue glazed jars of Italian make and lattice work in yellow or pale green. The jars are of terra cotta and in America will not endure winter exposure, but in their native Florence, where they are used to hold olive oil, they stay out of doors all the year through. Another type of colored urn is the so-called strawberry jar. It is designed for creeping vines that grow out of the mouths at different levels around the jar. Equally suitable for the city courtyard is the little fountain of terra cotta with an iridescent glaze of pale rose.

The bronze statues of nymphs and sportive children must also find a place amid patches of mossy turf and tubs of bay trees. Berge's "Undine" and "Wild Flower" are among the most charming. Where Nature herself provides no vista and the garden walk leads only to a stone wall, a lovely substitute is offered by a panel of Venetian mosaic showing trees and rolling upland in vivid colors. A real sunken pool at its feet reflects the mosaic and the bronze boy in the center of the pool holding up a bowl of goldfish that flash in the sunshine. Around such a pool one expects to find flowers, but if real gardening is not possible, one can fill low cement flower boxes with flowering plants and renew them from time to time at the florist's. The boxes with a Byzantine design on them are particularly pleasing and there are sundial pedestals decorated with the same quaint design.

Often the furniture for suburban gardens is rough finished cedar or of white painted cypress wood with slat backs. Such furniture is both comfortable and weatherproof, and charming, too, set out under the willows. Bird baths of colonial design and the spirited fountain pieces of a modern sculptor such as Janet Scudder add just the right note to these surroundings. In selecting a bird bath, by the way, one should note the kind endorsed by the Audubon Society with a gradually sloping basin provided with perch-like ridges that afford secure foothold for the birds.

Reproductions of the classic are now, as always, appropriate for formal and spacious gardens. Marble pieces are, of course, one's first choice because they are nearer in spirit to the originals: a Pompeian in Naples, Roman chairs with beautifully carved and rolling backs, or a Versailles fountain. Then there are granite pieces—a pair of fawns on tall pedestals to be silhouetted against the evergreen hedge, great jars and benches decorated with Renaissance or Romanesque carving. White Carrara marble is the medium chosen by many modern sculptors for their statues. Often the subjects are classic and more lovely than antique reproductions. Two such are Ellwell's "Ariadne and the Lion" and Roger's "The Lost Pleiad." A scene from "Quo Vadis" is the subject for a decorative bench showing Petronius and Eunice in conversation.

A manufactured composition called Pompeian stone finds favor with many garden lovers who cannot afford marble. The same reproductions of classic models—urns, curved benches, Greek amphorae—are available in this stone, which is especially pleasing in a green antique finish.

Oriental pieces of granite lend unique charm to low shrubbery and less formal gardens. There are well sweeps, metal birds, and granite rabbits. In a certain rock garden on the path leading down to a sassafras grove stands an ancient Chinese lantern as much at home amid columbine and Canterbury bell as on a Chinese plate and even more picturesque in its New World setting.

Old English Paneled Rooms

The custom of paneling rooms in wood runs back to a very respectable antiquity, and it is said that in the thirteenth century a room in Windsor Castle was paneled in Norway pine to the order of Henry III. One can imagine the tremendous advance in comfort which would be found in paneled rooms, as compared with the stone walls of earlier times, hung with tapestry though they might be. The fashion proved so satisfactory that, centuries later, during the Restoration period, it was recorded by an Italian visitor that paneling was "the custom in all the houses of the English nobility as a protection against the cold."

It is not very easy to find English paneling before the Tudor period, but thence onward it is plentiful enough. The Victoria and Albert Museum in London possesses a fine example of work of Tudor date in the shape of the paneled room from Waltham. Like almost all such work dating from between the time of Henry VIII and Charles I the walls of the room are

covered with small rectangular panels. They are elaborately carved with profiles of heads in circular medallions and display the Tudor rose and port-cullis as well as the pomegranate of Catherine of Aragon.

During the latter part of the first half of the seventeenth century the influence of Inigo Jones, with his classical proclivities, brought about a great change in decoration in England. In the second half of the same century Sir Christopher Wren carried on the use of classical models, though on somewhat different lines from his predecessor; and Dutch and French schools of interior decoration exercised some influence on English taste, thus counteracting, to some extent, the effect of the purely Italian models followed by Inigo Jones.

The beauty of the natural wood was made full use of by the decorators and

Evelyn and Horace Walpole, we must admit marred much of the work of the great carver.

A remarkably handsome and comfortable apartment the room in Clifford's Inn must have been, and it is undeniable that rooms paneled with unadorned natural wood of fine grain and color, such as English oak, hold their own well against other schemes of decoration. There is a mellowness and a dignity about them not easily surpassed. When this room first came into the possession of the museum the paneling was covered with paint, now happily removed, for there is no reason to doubt that this was an eighteenth century addition, dating from the time when walls were decorated with inferior woods which served the purpose well enough as a foundation for the paint and gilding demanded by the taste of the time.



With the Advance of Summer

Usually about this time of the year there are many people who are thinking and planning vacations. It is well to be reminded that when planning the cutting wardrobe it is not quantity but the essential things to remember, but suitability and appropriateness.

If one is intending to spend some time in the mountains a hiking suit of English tweed or khaki cloth would be most acceptable. The suit sketched above is very practical with large patch pockets and belt. One is glad to see, too, the increased popularity of the knicker and golf hose among the women, not to mention the walking stick.

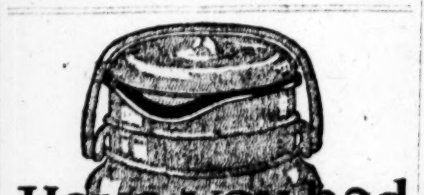
The golf suit on the left is very striking made of black check flannel in blue and white. The fringe is made by being cut from the cloth itself and left loose. The tam-o-shanter is especially becoming with this suit, being made of white wool.

With what joyous anticipation one can look forward to a game of tennis in the early morning hours when one has a comfortable slip-on sweater of jade green or cherry color, made with the loose lace stitch, the belt being braided. The white cartridge silk hat and skirt are well chosen too. The scarf is of plaid wool with a flying wool fringe.

Care in Selecting Flowers

Cornflowers are strong in blue tones. Both the single and double blue varieties are fine but if you would keep the blues pure discard any plants that show pinkish or violet tones and above all do not buy seeds in mixed or other colors, for if you plant them anywhere on your place you cannot be sure that the next year seedlings in any of your beds will come up true to type. These plants will seed themselves for years to come.

Phlox Drummondii, another old-time garden favorite is a good choice. The seeds of this must be fresh. It is charming in white, salmon-pink, pale yellow, violet, cloudy blue, scarlet and wine shades. For the background plant cosmos in white early flowering. The feathery foliage is lovely all season and the flowers are interesting in the summer.



Have you had this trouble?

Cheap composition Jar Rubbers will "blow out" under long boiling. Don't try to use them for cold pack canning.

GOOD LUCK RED JAR RINGS

are the original cold pack rubbers, unaffected by heat. Use them for every kind of canning. Accept no substitutes. Price 15c per dozen. 2 dozen for \$1.00. Send 2c stamp for our canning booklet.

BOSTON WOVEN ROSE AND RUBBER COMPANY
150 Portland St.
Cambridge, Mass.

Linens are Linens in These Days

In the spring and fall of the year, my lady takes stock, so to speak, of her lingerie and linens, replacing the used-up garments and reinforcing the partly worn ones. In every household the linen closet must be kept in good shape. No matter how old and shabby the furnishings of one's home, a few pieces of linen perfectly laundered brightens a home and gives a touch that is instantly appreciated by anyone who may enter.

Linens are scarce these days, and the prices woefully high, yet it is something one cannot do without. We can dispense with the purple, but not the fine linen. Do not throw away a scarf or a cover because the hem-

cloth would take time to consider the cost of all these silks and threads that she is putting on the cotton material and would buy the quantity of linen she requires, stamp it herself with a simple pattern, she would have a much handsomer and more valuable set for the same amount of money, to say nothing of the durability of the linen set and the saving of time.

A linen cloth does not become rumpled as quickly as a cotton one does and does not require to be laundered as often. This is also to be considered as a bit of household economy.

To iron linen properly the article must be thoroughly wet and then ironed perfectly dry. If embroidered the piece should be laid face downward on a Turkish towel or a piece of felt.

Many women think that the more



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

embroidery they can crowd on a piece of linen the more beautiful it becomes. This is a great mistake. The nicer the quality of linen the more plain surface should be exposed. In a table damask than a plain cloth with a border of conventional design, but the linen must be of a very fine heavy quality, otherwise a covered damask is better. Silver and glass always show up more brilliantly on a plain cloth.

If one has to do without other things in the household do not omit linen. Cotton is well enough in its place, but it cannot take the place of linen; that fabric is distinctive. Linens should be valued as highly as glass and should descend from generation to generation.

Mary Allen Distinctive Furniture

8 West 28th Street, New York
Telephone: Madison Square 32

ENAMELED BEDROOM FURNITURE, any color. Dashed, Chest, Mirror, Lamp, Rug, Night Table, Chair, \$100. Decoration to order. Pictures sent.

In the early morning, when the chief thought of each member of the family is to start the day's activities promptly, it is quicker and easier to serve

Instant Postum

Made directly in the cup, no boiling or percolating. Sold by Grocers.

MADE BY POSTUM CEREAL CO., INC.
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

VEGEX

(Imported)

Entirely Vegetable

Food is noted chefs and cooks for the making of many delicious dishes. Sample and literature free upon request.
2 oz. jar... \$.30 8 oz. jar... \$1.00
6 oz. jar... \$.55 16 oz. jar... \$1.80

J. W. REARDLEY'S SONS
702 Franklin Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Cold Desserts For Warm Days

Cold desserts that may be prepared in the morning are the easiest and also the most acceptable for warm day dinners. These desserts need not be ice creams or ices but may be of favorite fruits in new dresses, chilled puddings, fresh fruit pies served cold with plain or whipped cream. Fruit compotes are very popular with our Syrian, Armenian or East Indian guests, made as they make them at home, but cold as Americans like things.

Fruit pies should be cold but never chilled, as the chilling process is sure to toughen the crust and firm down the filling unpleasantly. Rice, sago, tapioca, or any of the cereal puddings, or cold molds that contain cooked fruit, should be thoroughly chilled before serving. Puddings containing bread and egg mixtures should be cold but not chilled. Fruit shortcakes, made of biscuit dough, should be eaten as soon after they are made as possible, those made of cake can stand a reasonable length of time without getting soaked.

A rather new, popular and inexpensive dish, served as a restaurant specialty, is made of two slices of sponge cake, cut rather thick, with a thick slice of well frozen ice cream between them and a rich hot maple, or caramel, fudge sauce poured over just as it is served. The top is decorated with halved pecans or almonds, blanched. Chocolate sauce may be used if preferred.

Jellies, sherbets, parfaits, and molded fruits are all in the chilled dessert class and are easy to make. Mousses are most difficult to make and are almost as troublesome as ice cream, the ice and salt being used in the same way, except the dairy is packed in the mixture instead of having to turn the freezer while it freezes.

Prune Eskimo—Soak one pound of prunes over night, then stew until tender, add 1 cup of sugar and ¼ cup of honey. Lift the prunes, when cool enough to stone them, and chop them fine. Return pulp to the sirup and cook down until thick, cool, add 1 cup of whipped cream, turn into a mold and pack in ice and salt until needed. Serve with whipped cream.

Orange Cream—Squeeze the juice of 6 oranges and 1 large lemon, strain, and add 1 tablespoon of powdered gelatin dissolved in water, 1½ cups of sugar, a grating of the lemon rind, and 1 pint of cold water. Simmer gently until all is melted, about ten minutes, then strain and cool. When cool beat in ¼ pint of heavy cream. Turn into a cold wet mold and set to jelly and chill.

Apricot Parfait—Pare and quarter two dozen apricots, add 1 cup of sugar, 2 cups of water and simmer gently eight minutes. Rub through a sieve and when cool add the beaten whites of 2 eggs, ½ cup of spiced sirup, and beat in 1 cup of whipped cream. Pack in salt and ice and let stand four hours to ripen. Serve tall glasses with a little whipped cream on top.

An "Inch-High" Icing

—By Mrs. Knox.

HAVE you ever wondered how to make a "buff" frosting, soft inside, but glossy and smooth on top? It was my discovery (one day while icing a cake for a special occasion) that the addition of Knox Sparkling Gelatine made a higher, softer, better frosting. And I've been using it ever since. I know it will please you.

MRS. KNOX'S FLUFFY ICING
1 teaspoonful Knox Sparkling Gelatine
1 tablespoonful cold water
1 teaspoonful vanilla
1 teaspoonful orange extract
1 cupful sugar
1 cupful hot water 2 egg whites

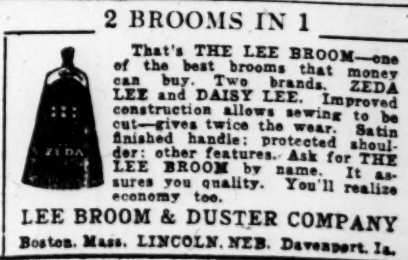
Soften the gelatine in the cold water in a small cup and dissolve by melting over hot water. Add to the ¼ cupful of hot water the sugar, and cook directly over the fire until the sirup will spin a thread. Turn out the heat, or remove pan from the fire, and add the liquid gelatine immediately, pouring it through a strainer into the sirup. Have egg whites beaten until firm and add the sirup, beating constantly between additions. When all the sirup has been added, add flavoring, pour icing in top of a double boiler and cook over hot water, beating constantly with a whisk or other wooden spoon. When icing becomes as thick as putty, beat it through it without icing running together again. If it is ready to pile on cake, remove from fire and let it cool slightly. If the icing should lose its shine, continue to beat it as usual. Leave a little of the icing in the double boiler, to thick and two or three tablespoonfuls of hot water and cook until thickened, but not as thick as the first icing. Pour this on top of the first icing and a glossy finish will be the result.

This recipe makes an icing an inch or over in height, soft in texture inside, with a glossy smooth appearance on top. If desired, half of it may be used as a cake filling previous to cooking in the double boiler, and the other half used as an icing. This quantity will make an inch-high icing for the top of a medium-sized cake. For a layer cake, double the quantities given here.

Besides having four times as many uses as ready-prepared packages, Knox Gelatine will go four times as far as the fastest product. These ready-prepared desserts do for only one meal, and make only six servings, while one box of Knox will make 24 individual servings or serve a family of six with one special request. If you will include a 2c stamp and mention your grocer's name.

Mrs. Charles B. Knox
KNOX GELATINE
800 Knox Avenue, Johnston, N. Y.

Wherever a recipe calls for "Gelatine," think of KNOX



LEE BROOM & DUSTER COMPANY
Boston, Mass. LINCOLN, N.Y. Davenport, Ia.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FIRST RACE GOES
TO SHAMROCK IV

Resolute, Leading the Challenger
by Nearly 5m, Within Sight
of the Turning Point, Is
Forced to Give Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

ABOARD U. S. DESTROYER
SEMME'S OFF SANDY HOOK, New
Jersey—Parting of her throat hal-
yards and the collapse of the jaws of
her gaff while she was leading Sham-
rock IV nearly 5m, within three quar-
ters of a mile of the turning mark of
a 30-mile windward and leeward race
Thursday caused Resolute, defender of
America's Cup, to lose the first contest
in the thirteenth match for that fa-
mous international yachting trophy.

For the first time since 1871, when
Livonia defeated the first Columbia,
a British challenger won a race from
an American defender.

With mainsail fluttering down to
the boom, carrying the club yard with
it, with the jaw of the forward of
the mast and with topsail flying free,
Capt. C. F. Adams sailed Resolute
around the mark under her lower
headsails 4m. 45s. ahead of the chal-
lenger, but was forced to drop out,
being towed home. Shamrock made
the 15-mile run home with mainsail
squared away, without spinnaker or
ballyhoon and with lower head sails
only.

Under the rules Shamrock won. Al-
though Sir Thomas Lipton said re-
cently that he would not accept a vic-
tory caused by mishap to the rival
yachts, the rules do not allow for any
decision in case of withdrawal of a
contestant except a victory for her
opponent if she finishes within the
6h. time limit. This Shamrock did,
her elapsed time being 4h. 24m. 48s.

Sir Thomas last night expressed his
keen regret that his yacht would be
required under the rules to accept a
victory. He reiterated previous state-
ments that he would much prefer win-
ning in a race free of all mishaps, and
for a time he insisted to his friends
aboard the Victoria that he could not
accede to the rules and take the vic-
tory. But there was no other way out
of it for him, and, despite his own
wishes, which again stamp him as per-
haps the world's greatest sportsman,
his boat stands credited today with a
victory.

Just as Columbia finished out and
won the second race in her series with
the first Shamrock in 1892, after the
challenger had lost her topmast and
dropped out, so the present Shamrock
— by a most unfortunate mishap — won
the first of the series of three out of
five contests which will decide whether
Sir Thomas is at last to attain his
great ambition and take the cup home
with him. Repairs on Resolute will
be completed in time to run the sec-
ond race, over a 30-mile triangular
course, tomorrow.

The day was checkered with calms,
soft winds, brisk breezes, near gales,
sailing rain and sunshine. At the start
the southwest-by-west breeze was
seven knots. In one of three squalls
it freshened to 15 or 20, but when
Resolute's halyards parted it was only
10. Through all this kaleidoscopic
weather, spectator craft of all sorts
followed the yachts at a half-mile dis-
tance and overhead half a dozen sea-
planes buzzed.

Captain Adams outgeneraled Capt.
W. P. Burton of Shamrock at the start.
He outtacked, and outspurred, him
later, and Resolute's crew handled
sails more quickly. Shamrock must
be handled more speedily and skipped
more adeptly if she is to win the two
more races she needs to lift the cup.
The challenger did outfoot the Reso-
lute for the first 20m, and as she stood
when the American boat met with her
mishap, Shamrock was gaining again.
On the way home, too, and especially
when broad reaching just after the fin-
ish, the green hull, heeled well over,
fairly flew through the water without
overstrain on her spar or halyards.
But, all in all, Resolute was the
superior sailor, losing because she is
apparently less strongly constructed.

As William Gardner, designer of
the Vanitie—said to a Representative
of The Christian Science Monitor:

"That mishap was an example of tis-
sue-paper construction. We must get
away from that. Shamrock deserves
to win this race because sturdy con-
struction should count as much as con-
struction carried down to the finest
point for purposes of speed only. Re-
fusal to accept a victory under such
conditions would tend to encourage
flimsy construction and for the good
of yachting we should not encourage
that."

Shamrock's designer, C. E. Nichol-
son, was much pleased with the
strength with which his yacht tore
through the squalls. Less can be said
of Skipper Burton's work. He blun-
dered at the start by being over the
line when the starting whistle blew.
Resolute was after him to leeward on
the starboard tack, but instead of mak-
ing a wide turn and possible crossing
on the opposite tack under full head-
way, Captain Burton turned almost in
his tracks and crossed 58s. astern and
on the same tack. He had two minutes,
after the starting whistle, in which to
get over, and he might have taken
more time, standing on the inshore
tack, thus drawing Resolute after him
and probably regaining his time. But
he failed to do this, and it was gen-
erally believed that Shamrock's start
was a bad one, especially when it is
remembered that the large time allow-
ance she is forced to give Resolute
would seem to make it necessary for
her to get away ahead and stay there.

But Shamrock at last began to out-
foot Resolute. Her lead was gradually
lengthening when, in half an hour,
for great speed, since she used

the first heavy shower broke. After
this both yachts were becalmed.
Resolute had gained about half
Shamrock's lead, a slight hauling of
the wind having favored the Ameri-
can. For 15 minutes, while changing
jib topsails, they waited for a real
breeze. When it came, it brought a
second heavy shower with it, blotting
both yachts out of sight, even of the
press destroyers, which were close up.

And under that blanket of driving
gray rain Resolute accomplished
something which would probably have
given her the race if her halyards
and gaff had held. When the rain
ceased she was well in the lead. Cap-
tain Adams had elected to sail
straight through the shower on a
single tack. With the short time he
had held that starboard tack before

neither spinnaker nor ballyhoon and
doused her club topsail during the
rain, she made the 15 miles in the fast
time of 1h. 25m. 47s. Most promising
of all, however, was her run through
the heavy shower, the most severe of
the three, which broke just after she
finished. With jib and mainsail set
on a broad reach she tore along at a
12-knot speed, pointing high. Give
her a real breeze and the best of
helmanship and she will make
Resolute step for the rest of the
series.

The challenger received countless
salutes from the fleet as she headed
for her mooring in the Horseshoe.
After a day of rather rough weather
handling she was apparently none the
worse for wear. Though it was re-



Shamrock IV

Photograph by Rosenfeld of New York

the shower, and the long distance he
held it afterward, its entire length
was 1h. 27m. 23s. Captain Burton
chose to split the tack during the
shower, thereby losing the lead by
missing the better of the stiff breeze
which had hauled to the east.

From then on, until she had round-
ed the mark, looking like a wreck
aloft, Resolute was never headed.
After the shower, the 14-knot wind
dropping to four, Shamrock held to
that long starboard tack, laying a
good course for the mark eight miles
away. But the challenger, thinking
that she might find better air inshore,
eased off, then tacked inshore off her
course and a good distance to leeward
and astern of Resolute. She did
find the breeze, after awhile, but
Resolute already had it and was much
closer to her course, while Shamrock
had apparently wasted just so much
time and distance on her guess.

That was at 1:45. Resolute contin-
ued to gain. At 2:20, about three
miles from the mark, both came
about to the port tack, and here be-
gan a series of short tacks which
puzzled everybody. With at least
three-quarters of a mile between them
it was difficult to see what either
could gain by these tacks.

But discussion of this was suddenly
stilled. At 2:50, with the American
yacht standing for the mark, well
heeled in a freshening breeze, and
Shamrock nearly a mile astern, the
cry aboard the Semmes went up:
"Her gaff's gone!" Fortunately at
this moment the representative of The
Christian Science Monitor was looking
through glasses directly at Resolute.
Her gaff was slipping down the mast,
fluttering the whole mainsail, while the
topsail became unmanageable. Mr.
Gardner then looked through the
glasses and expressed the opinion that
the jaws of her gaff had given away,
just as they did off Newport in a trial
against Vanitie. Within five minutes
the big sail had dropped pitifully
around the boom and the topsail was
waving wildly. Under lessening head-
way Resolute kept on, rounding the
mark at 2:52:54. Shamrock came up
fast, courteously giving her crippled
opponent a wide berth, even though it
caused her to round the mark at
2:57:39, on an exceedingly wide turn.

Shamrock's tug, the Governor Smith,
was seen to pass close to the steam
yacht Victoria, aboard which Sir
Thomas was entertaining many guests,
including Sir Auckland Geddes, the
British Ambassador, and the rumor
spread that he had sent word to the
committee boat that he would refuse
to accept a victory under such unfor-
tunate conditions.

But this was unfounded. The tug
passed close to Shamrock, turned and
followed her, and it was then seen
that the challenger would run out to
the race, as Columbia had done against
her predecessor, and accept the vic-
tory if she finished within the re-
quired 6h.

She had no difficulty in doing this.
For on the run home, without trying
lengthening when, in half an hour,
for great speed, since she used

RICHARDS WINS
FROM W. T. HAYES

Defeats Chicago Star in Straight
Sets 6-1, 6-3, and Enters
the Semi-Final Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Vincent Rich-
ards of New York entered the semi-
finals of the tenth annual United
States Clay Courts Tennis Cham-
pionship tournament at the South Side
Tennis Club yesterday afternoon, de-
feating W. T. Hayes in two straight
sets, 6-1, 6-3. The decisive nature
of the defeat administered to the Chi-
cagoan was a startling surprise to
many followers, who had expected to
see Hayes progress to the final round
of the tournament.

The New Yorker directed his at-
tack at Hayes' known dislike for chop
shots, and mixed up a fast collection
of strokes with considerable "top"
with accurate drives when he had the
Chicago man maneuvered out of posi-
tion. After the game ended 1-1 in
the first set, Richards ran through the
next five. In the second set Hayes
took the first game on his service,
and each won his own serve until the
count was 2-2, when the easterner
captured the next three.

Hayes played a softer game than
usual for him, losing the advantage
of speed on his stroke in an effort to
make his game sure. Richards quickly
took advantage of this variance in his
opponent's style, racing to the net and
putting the Chicago man strictly on
the defensive. Hayes frequently was
caught by a sharp passing shot about
midway to the net, where he had ab-
solutely no chance to use his racquet.
Following is the point score of this
feature match:

First Set
Richards 12 4 4 5 7 4—38-6
Hayes 10 4 1 1 3 5 1—25-1

Second Set
Richards 0 6 5 5 6 4 7 2—39-6
Hayes 4 4 7 3 4 1 5 4 0—32-3

Richards will next meet the win-
ner of the sixth round match between
Jerry Weber and L. E. Williams; both
of Chicago.

BOYD IS LOW MAN IN
PROFESSIONAL GOLF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The one-
day tournament of the Professional
Golfers Association to qualify 12 rep-
resentatives to play in their national
tournament at Flossmoor, near Chi-
cago, in August, proved to be a tri-
umph for Thomas Boyd, the Fox Hills
professional, who after scoring the
record of 65 on his own links in the
morning, took low score on the Rich-
mond County course in the afternoon
with 74, a total of 143.

Next to him came three men who
played the courses in the opposite
order. William McFarlane of Port
Washington, New York, made low
score in the morning round at Rich-
mond County, and the same in the af-
ternoon round at Fox Hills, but failed
to equal Boyd in either. Third place
was a tie between Isaac Mackie, Pat-
rick Doyle and the new Irish player,
Patrick O'Hara, the last-named mak-
ing his second appearance in tourna-
ment play in this country. He showed
great skill, though the slow greens at
Richmond County caused him to make
three putts at several holes. The high-
est score to qualify was 154, and one
of the four who made this must be
eliminated. A surprise of the tourna-
ment was the failure of G. B. McLean,
semi-finalist of last year, to qualify,
also of Thomas Kerrigan and Louis
Martucci, while T. L. McNamara and
Clarence Hackney are in the four at
154. The summary:

PROFESSIONAL GOLFERS ASSOCIATION
QUALIFYING TOURNAMENT

Player	Score
Thomas Boyd	69
William McFarlane	75
Patrick O'Hara	78
Isaac Mackie	75
A. J. Sanderson	76
Peter O'Hara	77
Joseph Sylvester	73
George Hollingsham	79
P. L. McMullen	73
T. L. McNamara	76
G. J. Thompson	80
Clarence Hackney	77
Louis Martucci	77
John Gordon	80
David Hanley	78
G. B. McLean	79
Thomas Kerrigan	81
P. C. Canasua	78
Joseph Forester	78

ATHLETES COMPETE
FOR JUNIOR TITLES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—As a cur-
tain raiser to the big meet of to-
morrow, the leading junior athletes
of the United States will meet on
the Harvard Stadium track this af-
ternoon in the annual junior track
and field, championship meet of the
Amateur Athletic Union. This is the

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first time that an Amateur Athletic
Union championship meet has been
held on the Harvard track, and as
it is rated as one of the fastest in
the world, record-breaking perfor-
mances are looked for in more than
one event, providing weather condi-
tions are favorable.

Last year only one record was
broken in the meet which took place
on Franklin Field track of the Uni-
versity of Pennsylvania. That was
the record for the javelin throw,
which was won by Arthur Tuck of
the Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club
with a performance of 178ft. 4in.

In addition to the holding of the
junior championship, which consists
of 19 events, preliminary heats will
be held today in some of the senior
events. These preliminary trials
will be in the sprints, middle dis-
tance and hurdle events.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	54	25	.685
New York	54	29	.651
Chicago	48	30	.615
Washington	38	35	.514
St. Louis	39	41	.488
Boston	37	39	.487
Detroit	24	52	.316
Philadelphia	21	62	.253

RESULTS THURSDAY
Cleveland 5, Philadelphia 1 (six innings).
New York 13, St. Louis 10 (11 innings).
Detroit vs. Boston (postponed).
Chicago vs. Washington (postponed).

GAMES TODAY
St. Louis at New York.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

RUTH EQUALS MARK, WINS GAME

NEW YORK, New York—G. H. Ruth
broke up the game in the eleventh
inning with his twenty-ninth homer
and St. Louis' 17 hits were unavailing.
Ruth now has equaled the world's
home run record which he established
last year. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11—R H E
New York 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 3—13 13 0
St. Louis 1 6 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0—19 17 2

Batteries—Mays, Thormahlen, Collins
and Ruel; Stohrer, Burwell and Severid.
Umpires—Evans and Hildebrand.

CLEVELAND WINS SHORT GAME

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Cleveland 1 4 0 0 0 0 0 5 8 0
Philadelphia 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 7 1

Batteries—Bagby and O'Neill; Harris,
Keefe and Perkins. Umpires—Connolly
and Nallin.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Brooklyn	49	33	.598
Cincinnati	44	32	.579
Pittsburgh	39	38	.520
St. Louis	40	41	.494
Chicago	40	43	.482
New York	37	41	.474
Boston	31	39	.443
Philadelphia	31	46	.403

RESULTS THURSDAY
Brooklyn 4, Chicago 3 (10 innings).
Philadelphia 7, Cincinnati 4.
Pittsburgh 9, Boston 8.
New York vs. St. Louis (postponed).

GAMES TODAY
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
New York at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.

CINCINNATI REELS LOSE OUT

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Philadelphia 1 0 0 1 3 0 0 2—7 12 3
Cincinnati 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 2—5 13 0

Batteries—Hubbell, Gallia and Wheat;
Salles, Eller, King and Wingo. Allen.
Umpires—McCormick and Harrison.

BROOKLYN WINS IN THE TENTH

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10—R H E
Brooklyn 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2—4 9 0
Chicago 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—3 10 3

Batteries—Marquard, Smith and Elliot;
Vaughan, Bailey and Kilfliter. Umpires—
Klem and Emslie.

OVERCOME SEVEN-RUN LEAD

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 1—9 18 3
Pittsburgh 1 3 2 0 0 1 0 0 1—8 11 1

Batteries—Ponder, Meador, Blake,
Carlson and Schmidt; McQuillan, Fillin-
gim, Watson and Gowdy. Umpires—
Rigler and Moran.

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necticut St., Boston.

HOBBS LEADING
BATTING TABLE

Famous Surrey Cricketer Has
Turned in Several Notable
Performances in Late Matches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—J. B. Hobbs, the
Surrey batsman, went to the top of the
county cricket batting averages during
the week ending June 19, as a result of
several fine performances in recent
matches. He had played 14 innings
and scored 791 runs which, taking into
account the odd occasion on which he
carried out his bat, gives him an average
of 60.84 runs per inning. H. W.
Lee of Middlesex is a close second in
the list with an average of 59.54, and
E. H. Hendren, also of Middlesex, is
practically level with him.

The number of batsmen who have
knocked out more than a couple of cen-
turies in one game is increasing with
the progress of the season. In the
county championship series, the list
includes H. W. Lee with 221, A. N.
Ducat 203, R. Kilner 208, D. Denton
209, and Capt. E. L. M. Barrett 215.
The first-class batting averages to
Friday, June 18, inclusive, follow:

Player	No. of Runs	Inns.	Out	Inns.	Out
J. B. Hobbs	14	791	134	60.84	
H. W. Lee	13	791	134	59.54	
E. H. Hendren	14	713	138	59.41	
E. W. Hearn	14	623	133	55.63	
P. Holmes	14	666	149	55.50	
H. E. Roberts	17	373	124	52.28	
A. N. Ducat	13	585	203	53.18	
H. Makepeace	18	521	152	51.31	
W. Rhodes	12	559	167	51.81	
A. C. Russell	18	507	117	47.47	
J. W. H. T. Douglas	15	450	128	47.27	
G. T. S. Stevens	12	398	92	44.22	
H. Dean	14	214	49	42.80	
R. Kilner	13	493	206	41.08	
J. Hardstaff	13	448	76	40.72	
F. L. Bowley	12	487	131	40.58	
A. P. F. Chapman	12	482	118	40.16	
P. Mead	17	442	125	40.12	
A. Sandham	12	478	85	39.81	
P. E. Woolley	13	437	158	39.72	
D. Denton	13	465	209	38.75	
J. Seymour	11	308	75	38.50	
Capt. E. L. M. Barrett	10	618	215	36.35	
G. Brown	15	534	139	35.60	
J. Gunn	11	373	83	33.99	
H. L. Wilson	19	603	187	33.50	

COUNTY CRICKET GAMES

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—
Yorkshire defeated Northamptonshire
in the county cricket series today by
an innings and 173 runs, and Kent
defeated Leicestershire by an innings
and 99 runs.

EXHIBITION GOLF MATCHES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Edward Ray
and Harry Vardon, the British profes-
sional golf players who will compete in
the United States national open
tournament at Toledo beginning Aug.
10, have been engaged to meet
R. A. Gardner and Charles Evans Jr.,
amateurs, at the Lake Shore Country
Club here August 22 in exhibition
matches.

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NEW YORK, New York—Miss
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INCREASE IN TRIPLE ALLIANCE OPPOSED

British Organization Is Large Enough to Secure Its Ends—Any Increase in Its Membership Would Make It Unwieldy

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The internal or domestic affairs of the various sections of the British Labor movement continue to demand much energy and thought on the part of the leaders, who have to exercise tact and discretion to maintain unanimity within the ranks. A striking illustration of the difficulties is furnished by the demands of the new Amalgamated Engineering Union and the union of post-office workers to affiliate with the Triple Alliance. The success obtained by the latter during the past year has caused the young hot-heads to turn their anxious eyes in that direction; and numerous have been the resolutions from the provinces urging the national executives to apply for entry.

An important meeting of the full executives of the unions forming the Alliance, namely the miners, railwaymen and transport workers, was held recently to consider the report of the sub-committee appointed to draw up a scheme that would make the organization a more effective instrument for serving the purpose for which it was originally intended. Although perhaps there has been less criticism of the officials than is generally found among trade union organizations, it is thought that too much power is placed in the hands of the consultative sub-committee which consists of the presidents and secretaries of the constituent bodies.

Industrialists Disappointed

It has been decided, therefore, that more frequent meetings of the full executives shall be held, and that questions of great moment shall be referred to them, together with the observations and recommendations of the sub-committee. The meeting also considered a proposal of the National Union of Railwaymen suggesting that the basis of the alliance be broadened so as to admit other unions; when it was resolved that no occasion had yet arisen for such an extension, as the alliance felt that it could most effectively accomplish the purpose for which it was created by maintaining the present basis. This decision will create disappointment in the ranks of the industrialists, who saw in the alliance a weapon for use on all and every occasion to coerce the government into a given direction.

The absence of Robert Williams with the British delegation in Russia, and of Robert Smillie, favored the status quo, as both these gentlemen advocate the wider view in contradiction to the opinion shared by the majority that the alliance is already large enough to secure its ends, and that any increase in membership would merely make it unwieldy without adding to its bargaining power or influence. There is more than a suspicion, however, that the real reason for the closed door is one of loyalty to the Trade Union Congress, for the effect of admitting other powerful unions such as the newly formed amalgamation of engineering unions would be simply to create a rival organization.

What Extension Would Mean

Admission of the engineers would soon be followed by the boiler-makers, shipwrights and smiths who are also on the verge of amalgamation, and the congress must of necessity fall out of the picture. A year or two ago the advisability of proceeding with this policy was seriously considered in view of the apparent impossibility of infusing life into the parliamentary committee. Now that the latter appear to be threatened with activity and putting their house in order through the medium of a general staff, they have attracted to their side influential support which might otherwise have been directed against them. It is evident the Triple Alliance is not going to allow itself to be rushed into a dispute with the government at the behest of any section which quarrels with Mr. Lloyd George's policy.

The decision of the dockers refusing to load munitions at the East India docks for shipment to Poland has been followed by the refusal of Irish railwaymen to handle munitions or to transport troops carrying troops and stores through that distressful country. In spite of much pressure from London and provincial centers, J. H. Thomas, M. P., and his colleagues refused to countenance or give official sanction to the movement, advising his members to refrain from effective protest until the whole question had been considered by the Triple Alliance, to whom it had been referred.

The latter body took up precisely the same view as the railwaymen, that the question was not one peculiar to transport workers alone, but the concern of the trade union movement as a whole, and so referred the matter to the parliamentary committee of the trade union congress with an urgent request that the latter convene a special conference at an early date "so that the attitude of British labor toward the production and handling of munitions of war for Ireland and Poland may be determined." Commenting upon this process of handing on responsibility from one body to another, The Times correspondent suggests that this is due to a desire to gain time and to reluctance to enter into conflict with the government.

This is far from the truth, as personal contact with the leaders would soon reveal. The real point is to be gathered by a careful reading of that portion of the resolution quoted above,

namely, "the production and handling of munitions." The railwaymen and transport workers leaders ask: "Why should our men be always selected to join issue with the government? While we agree munitions should not be shipped to Poland to be used against Russia, we also strongly hold to the opinion that the engineers should not make them."

High Cost of Living

It is generally, if not sometimes conveniently, forgotten that munitions have first of all to be made, and that men usually earn good wages in their production. At any rate, the whole question is to be thoroughly gone into by congress, and if the engineers and a whole host of other trades and occupations signify their willingness to refrain from reduction, then the transport industry can be depended upon to fall into line and refuse to handle the goods.

The high cost of living, too, formed subject matter for discussion by the alliance, and a proposal was made to call upon the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress, the Labor Party, and the Cooperative Movement, to join with the alliance in making an exhaustive inquiry into the reasons for the increase in prices of food, clothing and so forth, and to evolve a plan for their reduction to be submitted to the government by the joint body as soon as possible.

Thus it is that Labor organizations are fast assuming unto themselves functions that were strongly regarded as being outside the pale of their activities a decade ago, and are, besides, unconsciously perhaps, fitting themselves for the task of administering the affairs of the country.

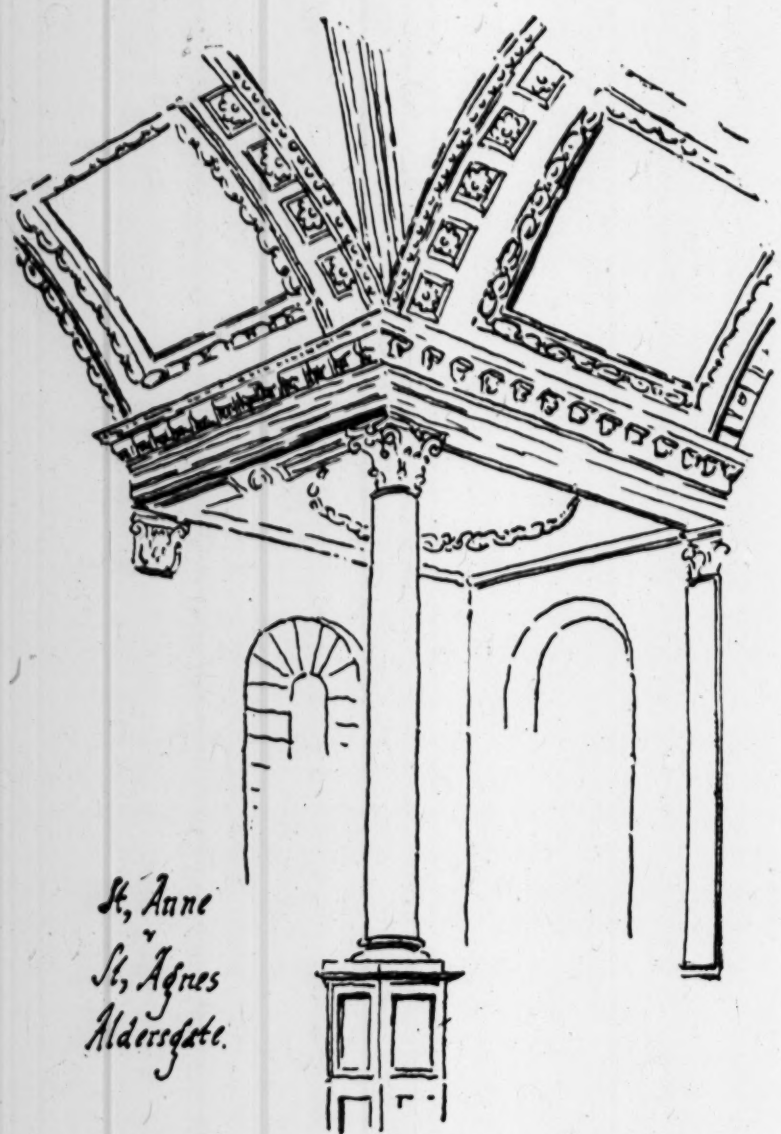
PLEA MADE FOR PUBLIC IN LABOR DISPUTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania.—Although industrial unrest, as the term is understood in the other states of the Commonwealth, is not very patent in Tasmania, and strikes are few and far between, the island is greatly affected when there are industrial disturbances in Australia. Consequently the problem receives a good deal of attention here.

The Anglican bishop of Tasmania, the Rt. Rev. R. S. Hay, dealt with the fact in his recent Synodal address. He remarked that under the present system it would seem that only two parties were recognized in a great industrial dispute. The great third party, the long suffering silent public, counted for little. But there were signs that the time was coming when this third party, which was so vitally affected, might seek to play more than a silent part. It might demand that its representatives, who were neither captains of industry, nor trades unionists, should take a part in the settlement of disputes.

The bishop proposed that a council of three, representatives of the three parties, might be formed with power to summon witnesses, and to demand a full settlement of the question in dispute, and of the conditions of the whole industry, so that the actual facts might be made public. There was, he said, a sufficient sense of fair play and justice in the public mind.



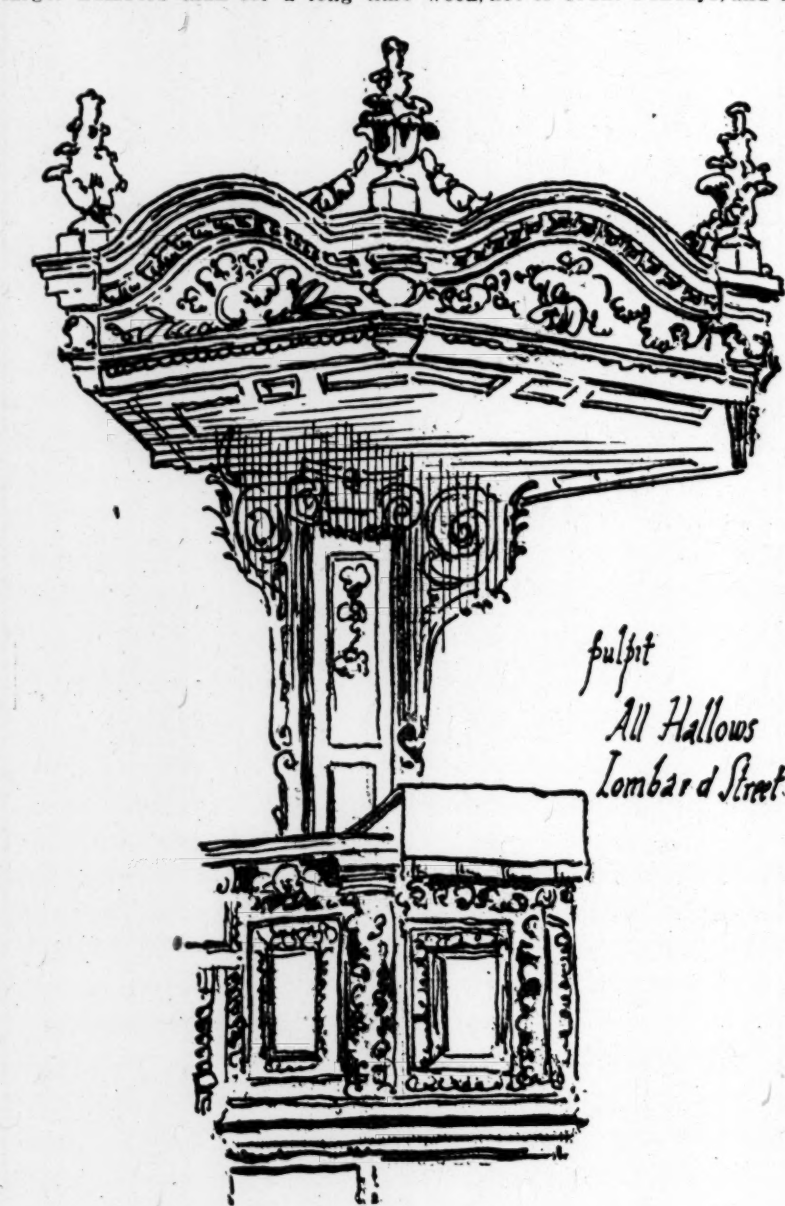
St. Anne and St. Agnes, Aldersgate

with strength behind it, to warrant good results. Some remedy he added, must be found for the present system, which seemed to permit, with impunity, profiteering on the one hand, or "direct action" on the other. The present cynical indifference to the public interest was deplorable, added the bishop. The basis was admitted that men must combine to protect their interests; much had been done by trades unionism to improve the conditions of the worker, and to secure a just recognition of his right. Much more, doubtless, remained to be done, but no combination, whenever it pleased, should be able by coercion to disorganize the national life.

THE WREN CHURCHES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

It is difficult to add anything fresh to the hub-bub which is raging round the report of the Bishop of London's Commission advising the removal of 19 of the city churches, many of which are by Wren. Londoners have suddenly become aware of their existence and are visiting them in larger numbers than for a long time



The beautiful pulpit, All Hallows, Lombard Street

past. Some talk of the vandalism of demolishing them and their lovely carvings, and then as you step into St. Mary-at-Hill, marked for demolition, you see a magic lantern sheet stretched in ugly blackness across some of this same carving and a notice saying music and pictures are supplied here for your delight in the lunch hour; and then turning round you see to your horror a gramophone, presumably where the music comes from, and then you make an addition sum in your head—gramophone, magic lantern, eighteenth century carvings, vandalism.

The churches of London by Wren are noted mostly for their very beautiful open 50 weeks in the year; why, sir, it runs into thousands." But do not say to the delightful old soul that the population runs into millions. You have no right to worry him with figures.

London's Neglect

Still it is nice to read of the Londoner's love for his churches, and see its evidence, in their neglect and in some cases positive decay. On the other hand, some are well cared for. Most of them are very dark; most are over-ornate in a style of architecture which at its best is thin, anemic and pretty. Some of them have magnificent glass. In many there are some fine coats of arms carved and painted with much spirit.

If disappointment comes after a toilsome pilgrimage to these churches, then climb to the top of the Monument staircase—it's a fearful long way—and from there you will see the best that is to be got from them—the spires, and feel happy that not one of them is condemned. There at your feet is St. Magnus, London Bridge, marked down except the tower, and you notice a persistent workman patching upon the doorway, and he does not look an optimist either. The extreme beauty of the cupola is evident, and is to many one of the most beautiful Wren designed. An interesting monument in this church is of Miles Coverdale, rector of this parish and translator of the Bible. The tablet bears this inscription: "On the 4th of October, 1535, the first complete English printed version of the Bible was printed under his direction." But surely not all in one day. And over there, rather far away, is the superb tower of St. Dunstan's in the East, of which I have made a drawing. It is quite unlike any other of Wren's works and was derived from St. Nicholas, Newcastle, and St. Giles, Edinburgh. It looks frail, but is really very strong. When Wren was told in 1703 that a hurricane had damaged some of his churches, he said, "St. Dunstan's, I am sure." Wren was employed to rebuild most of the city churches after the fire but there were many whose parishes were merged into those of other churches which were not rebuilt.

Splendid Simplicity

Standing on the Monument which was built to commemorate the Fire, you feel it a link with the past and these spires around. There is St. Clement, Eastcheap, not far away, with its splendid simplicity, but it is covered with stucco, whereas Wren built it in red brick. Judging from the success of most of his other brick towers, it is a pity it was not left as originally built. Purcell, our one great English musician, was organist at the pre-fire church of St. Clements. All Hallows' Lombard street, is not very far away and is entirely hidden by houses. The tower is simple. The vestibule is good and the lobby has a gateway which formerly stood in Lombard street. The carving of this is very fine and is of a curious design, of skulls, cross-bones and cherubs. The pulpit, of which an illustration is here shown, is exceptionally fine and is typical of a great many in the city churches. Perhaps the most beautiful of the interiors condemned is that of St. Anne and St. Agnes, Aldersgate. This is really a lovely kernel in an ugly shell. An

typewriter to get a more comfortable seat to make your drawing, he will say, "This, sir, you must understand, is a business house, and we can't be bothered with your architectural studies."

Safely in the street again, you will be surprised at the number of men who have spent most of their lives under the shadow of one of these large churches unable to tell you where it is. A verger will tell you how at the mid-day talk for workers in the city, 15 people is the average, and that means, sir, 75 persons a week, not to count Sundays, and being

illustration is here given of the north east corner. A quaint inscription on a monument to "Peter Helwood, who apprehended Guy Fawkes with his dark lantern," is in this church.

The commissioners' report is only just to hand, so that it is possible to judge a little more clearly than by the heated correspondence in the press. The report says:

"It goes against every praiseworthy feeling of veneration, both for religion and history, to remove a church, and we hold that a strong case ought to be made before any church is removed. It is stated that 21 churches (of which only eight remain) survived the fire, chiefly in the east and north east. We do not propose the removal of any of these eight. Wren built 32 churches and later architects 16.

"The previous commission enumerated 16 as having been removed under the Act of 1869; and four which we have already mentioned have been removed since the date of that Commission.

"The previous commission recommended the removal of 19, of which seven still remain. Our list for removal has been arrived at by a process of careful shifting. We have considered and analyzed the opinions of the various authorities whom we have consulted, and while we have left some churches of no great architectural merit for special reasons, we have not recommended the removal of any which we understand to have great architectural merit or special antiquarian associations. In many cases the beauty and interest of the church lies not in its shell, but in its fittings and furniture, especially carving, which can well be fitted into some future church in the outer ring of London. It is to be remembered that several of the fabrics are so obscured by high buildings round them as no longer to show their architectural features. Wherever the tower is worth keeping, we have recommended that it should be kept, as has been done on previous occasions. On the other hand, the churches, which we propose to remove, are not needed."

Pepys' Views

From our vantage view on the Monument, it is all too evident that these churches are overcrowded, and it is difficult to see any way out of the conflict of interests other than that recommended by the commission. You and I want the necessities and necessities of life, and the business man wants the space to make them in, the church wants money, and land in London is very valuable. Even Pepys in his day was cognizant of the inconvenience of these churches, for he writes seven months after the fire: "Those few churches that are to be now built are plainly not chosen with regard to the convenience of the city; they stand, a great many in a cluster about Cornhill." This was written 250 years ago. How much more true it is today with the city's dwindling resident population and its ever-increasing business one. But it is to be hoped that before demolition takes place, a really good comprehensive history with photographs will be made of them, which, surprising at it may seem, does not now exist.

LABOR SITUATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The Labor situation is interesting. Unions are grouping with the view of cutting out Saturday work, thus making a 44, instead of 48-hour week, but without reduction in pay. The printing industry, iron trades, boot trades, miscellaneous workers, municipal employees, water and sewerage employees, branches of the Australian Workers Union (the most powerful union in the state) and the building trades, are spoken of in connection with the movement.

The movement began with a point-blank refusal by builders' operatives to work on Saturdays. Their action roused the indignation of Judge Rollin, who, unaware that this movement was in progress, made an award very recently for the payment of 2/3 per hour on the basis of the 48-hour week. He has added a stipulation to the award providing that when 48 hours are not worked in a week, the rate payable shall be only 1/9 per hour.

The men ridicule this decision, as the demand for bricklayers and other building operatives is so keen that they are being offered 2/9 an hour by contractors who are pressed for time. The strong point of the men is that the 44-hour week has been obtained by the building trades in some of the other states. Judge Rollin considers this a first award was obtained under false pretenses.

Meanwhile it is stated that more than 10,000 men, mostly casual unskilled workers, are unemployed in Sydney alone. A deputation which waited on the chief secretary the other day was promised that useful works would be set on foot to give employment. There was previously great overcrowding in the metropolis, many men, and even families, preferring to live on the very shortest of short commons in the city to life "in the bush."

The attitude of the new Labor government is more favorable to the unions than to the employers. No sympathy is accorded the latter for the unceremonious breach of awards and agreements to which they have been subjected. Mr. Storey, the State Premier, recommended them to confer with the unions on the subject. They, on the other hand, feel more disposed to the alternative, the de-registration of the offending unions.

INTERFERENCE DISAPPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario.—London News-writers Union has expressed strong disapproval of the action taken by the American Federation of Labor at Mon-

real in passing a resolution in recognition of the so-called Irish republic and demanding withdrawal of troops from Ireland. A resolution has been passed scoring the discourtesy of such a pronouncement while on British soil, and expressing the opinion that such action was no more justified than would be interference of Great Britain with the affairs of the United States or the affairs of the American Federation of Labor. Copies of the resolution were sent to the International Typographical Union headquarters at Indianapolis and to London locals.

COLUMBIA RIVER PLAN IS INSPECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SPOKANE, Washington.—A party made up of editors of the daily newspapers of Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, is making an inspection tour of that portion of the Columbia river basin which it is proposed to irrigate under what has been termed the Columbia basin irrigation project. The tour will cover the route over which the water will flow in irrigating 1,750,000 acres selected as possible of irrigation from the sandy region of 3,000,000 acres included in the basin. The object of the trip is that the newspapers may gain a better understanding of the plans formulated for carrying out this great undertaking, in order that they may be in a position to inform the public intelligently when the campaign to solidify sentiment in the Inland Empire is begun.

The real trip of inspection begins at Albany Falls, where it is proposed to tap the Pend Oreille river. From this point the water will be carried 100 miles to the semi-arid region to be irrigated, part of the way in an immense open ditch, and through several sections, in walled tunnels of considerable length. The section being visited by the editors, including several side trips, extending over several hundred miles from Albany Falls to Pasco, Washington, will be covered in automobiles.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC MAPS OF QUEBEC PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec.—Big Canadian lumbering firms have been quick to realize the advantages likely to result from putting into force an aerial survey, and arrangements have just been completed for a service over limits covering an area of more than 8000 square miles, scattered throughout the eastern part of the Province of Quebec. The operations will consist of photographing the limits with special aerial cameras.

The photographs once developed will either be enlarged or reduced to a predetermined scale, built into mosaic maps and then rephotographed into finished aerial maps, ready for comparison with known surveyed ground. Special photographs of dams, river heads, and burnt areas will be made from photographs taken at a height of 1000 feet. To facilitate this work, the maps of the Province of Quebec have been squared according to the military system used during the war, and approved by the Forestry Branch of the Provincial Government of Quebec.

The machines to be employed are powerful seaplanes, convertible into landplanes. Their climbing power with full load of 1000 pounds is 10,000 feet in 15 minutes. They have a maximum speed of 127 miles per hour. The pilots employed are former officers and instructors in the Royal Air Force, who have had an extensive experience in flying various makes of planes equipped with different kinds of engines. The mechanics are also former members of the Royal Air Force. The photographers are men who during the war gained their experience at the front, and one of these men built the largest mosaic map of the western front during the war. In addition to photographic operations, the planes will be used for the inspection trips of bush managers or superintendents and for the transportation of cruising parties with their supplies.

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EDUCATIONAL

BOY SCOUTS AND CITIZENSHIP

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent.

LONDON, England.—Only by flashes is it possible to see the full difference between the twentieth century conception of education and that which was prevalent in the nineteenth. No doubt there are still many and grave shortcomings to be corrected, but at any rate the world of thinkers has no longer any use for that narrow scholastic standpoint which takes into consideration the boy or girl only during school hours in what are usually regarded as the school years. For one thing adult education is now receiving a greater share of attention, while the period of youth (when for so many whole-time schooling has come to an end) is in Great Britain being legally subjected to those continuation classes which it is the duty of local education authorities to devise.

But of at least equal importance with this greatly amplified schooling is the provision now being made for the adequate development of the juvenile worker during his factory or other daily work, and also during his hours of recreation and home life. Juvenile employment committees, and other semi-official machinery devised by the Ministry of Labor, are endeavoring to find the right job for each boy or girl, and to see to it that their abilities are not dwarfed by continued employment on tasks of routine, such as can never make them intelligent workmen. The new scope given to public libraries will do much for the amelioration of the home life. And lastly, as regards hours of recreation, a single twentieth century explorer of the youthful imagination has done more than government pedagogues to give scope to that individualism which is ready to accept every demand of obedience and kindly fellowship consistent with its own enlargement. Salutations to Sir Robert Baden-Powell!

It is in the full setting of the world's new concept of education that the merits of Baden-Powell's organization are best perceived. To the well-ordered official thought, the idea of boy or girl is generalized as an "elementary scholar" or a "young person," to the chief scout boys and girls are Wolf Cubs or Girl Guides or Boy Scouts, each term laying stress on individuality as well as upon the notion of ranging afieid. There is also a strong progressive appeal to the social sense, but only as the sense of individualism is satisfied. In this carefully adjusted combination, producing the feeling of individual responsibility, lies the peculiar attraction of the movement for young people.

The social side is emphasized in Sir Robert's latest pamphlet called "Boy Scouts and Citizenship." It is issued as the handbook of the forthcoming great international jamboree, to be held at Olympia, London, from July 30 to August 7. In this pamphlet it is explained that, no matter to what section of society the Scout may belong, he is trained not only by imposing responsibility on the individual but also by regulating the internal affairs of each unit through the Court of Honor formed among the boys themselves and through their own conference "in which ethics, as well as material things are considered and discussed."

Though the whole movement is only 11 years old, it has spread, as is well known, to other lands; and the fact that it now forms a genuine brotherhood among the future citizens of the different overseas British states must help to cement and consolidate in the next generation that comradeship which the war has brought about in the present.

The Boy Scouts International Commissioner, writing on the international side of scouting and the jamboree, says: "The Boy Scouts of the United Kingdom are looking forward with eager anticipation to the pleasure of entertaining in their midst brother Scouts from other lands and to the opportunity to try and show them that the Fourth Scout Law—"A Scout is a brother to every other Scout"—is a very real thing. The jamboree, with its representative Scouts from the different nations, will furnish so striking an object lesson of a real League of Nations, founded on sympathy and mutual understanding that it surely cannot fail to have a permanent effect."

To give an idea of the many-sided character of the jamboree, without quoting the whole program, is far from easy. Perhaps competition No. 4, called the Marathon long distance ride (first class Scout training), may be taken as an example. The ride is to be done by teams of three Scouts on pedal bicycles. Teams may start from any point 100 miles from Olympia, and must arrive together, finishing in the Arena. The ride is to be spread over a period of 48 hours. Marks will be given on arrival for the good condition of the Scout, uniform and bicycle, for the best kept log of the ride, and for camping and cooking arrangements. From these conditions it will be seen how much that is educative is involved in the contest, which is by no means severe when time and distance alone are regarded. Observe, too, the precision of detail as to the following circumstances in which the teams are to finish in the Arena: On arrival at Olympia teams must be dressed as laid down in Rule 23 of the Policy, Organization and Rules Pamphlet, 1920, with the exception that the state may be carried on the bicycle and that during the ride equipment may also be carried on the bicycle.

Great ingenuity is displayed in the plan for keeping spectators interested

during the many days the jamboree lasts. Competition No. 1 is called Scenic Displays in the Arena, different bodies of Scouts illustrating conditions with which they are specially familiar. Scottish boys will hold a Highland gathering, Herefordshire boys are to show peasant industries in the setting of a West Country orchard, Sea Scouts living on board ship at Olympia will come ashore for their display, and so on.

Special interest has attached to the work of these Sea Scouts during the last few years. At the outbreak of war in 1914, says Sir Robert Baden-Powell himself, thousands of scouts were just sailing forth in their little self-contained units with their trek carts and tents, and the Sea Scouts with their boats and equipment for their campings in the August holidays. By telegraph the object of their outing was changed; the Land Scouts were mobilized all over the country under the chief constables to protect the railway bridges, waterworks, telegraph and cable lines. At the same time Sea Scouts at once took over the duties of watching the coast from the coastguardsmen, who were called up for service afloat; and there they remained till the end of the war.

But the best test of the educative value of the training the Sea Scouts had received is to be found in their association with the "Dummy Squadron." The story is told in this pamphlet by Capt. Basil Hall, and very good it is. It appears that in November, 1914, the Admiralty decided to fit out a mysterious fleet of 14 vessels known officially as the "Special Service Squadron," but in familiar speech as the "Dummy Squadron," from the fact that they consisted of merchant ships artfully contrived to resemble men-of-war; so artfully indeed that they deceived even the signalmen of the Grand Fleet, who, when ships of the squadron first appeared in the offing, one and all reported those vessels were supposed to be. These dummy ships were manned from unemployed sailors of the merchant service, splendid fellows but not the material of which to make signalmen.

Application was made to the Admiralty, but all the signal ratings in the service were already employed. In this dilemma Captain Hall remembered the Sea Scouts. Having obtained the approval of the commodore of the new squadron, he went up to London to ask the Scout authorities for enough boys to form a signal staff of three for each of the 14 vessels. In the words of Captain Hall, "The rest was plain sailing. In a few days' time, between 40 and 50 healthy, snappy lads of 16 and over were gathered together on the railway platform at Belfast, where the squadron was being fitted out, and were duly marched down to the quarters provided for them."

"Then began the task of training them for their new work. Many already had some rudimentary knowledge of the semaphore and Morse codes, and the rest soon picked it up, and by constant daily practice attained a very fair speed; but of the system of signaling by groups of flags, which is the custom of the navy, the boys had never even heard, and they had to be taught this from the beginning. They had first to learn to distinguish the 30 or 40 flags which are in use, by their color and design, and then to use them so that each group of two and three signified a code message. They were apt pupils, and by the time the squadron was ready and had put to sea, had gained considerable proficiency, which developed rapidly with actual use of the signals for maneuvering purposes at sea. And when some weeks afterward we joined the Grand Fleet their skill was such as to astonish its veteran signalmen, who could hardly believe that the whole of the signaling of the squadron was carried out without the presence from beginning to end of one regular naval signalman."

Even more interesting still is Sir Robert's own account of the steps by which he was led to develop the Boy Scout movement. As early as 1893 he carried out classes of scouting with men of the 13th Hussars, and when transferred to command the 5th Dragoon Guards in 1897 he instituted similar courses of training on improved lines. What he aimed at developing was manliness, self reliance and reliability, as well as field efficiency. These qualities he found to be largely lacking in lads coming to the army from the ordinary board school. His lectures and practices were collated and published in a small book entitled "Aids to Scouting."

Every one has heard of Baden-Powell's defense of Mafeking in the early stages of the South African War. It was during those anxious months that his chief staff officer, Major Lord Edward Cecil, carried out an experiment still nearer the mark. The boys of Mafeking were organized as a corps for general utility on scout lines rather than those of cadets. The venture proved to be a complete success; it was then, in fact, that the system of patrols of six boys under a leader was adopted. General Baden-Powell, as he was at that time, further developed his plans when organizing the South African Constabulary in 1901-3. Responsibility was given to the junior non-commissioned officers, and emulation between the patrols produced a higher standard of efficiency all round. The men were trusted on their honor in a very large degree to carry out their duties. Then for a few years came other responsibilities, but in 1907 General Baden-Powell held a trial camp for scout training at Brownsea Island for boys of every class, and the next January he brought out the handbook of training, entitled "Scouting for Boys," in six fortnightly parts. All that he anticipated, it appears, was that scouting would be taken up as an additional attraction

by the Boys Brigade and Church Lads Brigade. But its success lifted him off his feet on an ever-rising tide. A separate movement was required, and in 1910, the Boy Scouts having increased to 123,930, General Baden-Powell felt it necessary to leave the army "in order to take the movement in hand."

As Dean Russell of Columbia University puts it, "Scouting is not intended to be a substitute for schooling. It is a device for supplementing the formal instruction of the schools, by leading the boy into new fields and giving him a chance to make practical use of all his powers." But the more the matter is considered, the fuller is likely to be the conviction that here is an educational instrument of which the many and beneficial uses have not yet been wholly disclosed. Indeed the forthcoming great international jamboree already indicates fresh lines of development.

EDUCATION NOTES

Lord Burnham's success as chairman of the committees which are fixing scales of teachers' salaries deserves special recognition, for it is as much a national as a personal success. No better evidence could be forthcoming of the soundness of the plan, which has come to be known as the Whitley Committee Scheme, bringing together representatives of employers and employed for the mutual adjustment of differences. Apparently Lord Burnham has been as successful in promoting an understanding with regard to the highest scale of salaries in public elementary schools as he was when the lowest, or rural scale, came under consideration. Though the salaries for "Zone IV," as it is called (i. e., for city areas), has not yet been published, the London County Council has approved and made known its own scale, which is substantially based upon that of Zone IV, and which has, of course, received the previous assent of the London teachers. There follows the announcement that Mr. Fisher has consented to the formation of a standing joint committee for the consideration of scales of salaries in secondary schools, also under the same chairmanship. Cambridge University is the first to recognize the part that Viscount Burnham has played in all these difficult matters by proposing to confer upon him the degree of LL.D. honoris causa, and this has led to a graceful act on the part of those members of the committee over whom he has presided. Both sides, representatives of local authorities as well as teachers, asked to be allowed to present him with his university robes. The offer was accepted, and in thanking the donors Lord Burnham, to whom educational administration is a new world, said that he had learnt more from his association with that committee than from all his other public activities throughout a very active public life.

For the first time a woman has been elected in England to one of the Albert Kahn fellowships, which have been increased to £1000 each for the current year. The object of the awards is to enable the Fellows to travel for at least 12 months in such foreign countries as the trustees shall determine, in order that by their sociological studies they may become better qualified to take part in the instruction and education of their fellow-countrymen. Miss Eileen Edna Power who, with Maj. John Ewing, has been chosen as a Fellow of the English Foundation for the year 1920-21, obtained a First Class in the Cambridge Historical Tripos and is an M. A. of London University. She held a Gilchrist studentship at the Sorbonne for one year, and subsequently the Shaw studentship for Historical Research at the London School of Economics. Since 1913 she has been director of studies and resident lecturer in history at Girton College, Cambridge. Major Ewing holds the M. A. degree of the University of Edinburgh, where he obtained First Class honors in history. From 1910-19 he was assistant lecturer in colonial and Indian history at the University of Edinburgh. Major Ewing has a distinguished war record. In addition to gaining the Military Cross with Bar, he was also awarded the Belgian Croix de Guerre, and was mentioned in dispatches in June, 1919.

The National University of Mexico has undertaken a rather novel campaign against illiteracy in the nation. According to the plans arranged, an appeal is to be sent out from the institution, addressed to all those who have a knowledge of reading and writing and are capable of instructing others in these fundamentals. The University will register all such as offer themselves in this needy work, inscribing them as honorary instructors. The duties of these honorary instructors will consist of devoting at least a weekly lesson in reading and writing, gratis, to no less than two persons. These lessons may take place in the voluntary instructor's home or such other place as best lends itself to attract as large a number as possible. As soon as 100 pupils of any one instructor shall have passed tests proving that they have learned to read and write, that voluntary instructor will be given a certificate to that effect, and the influence of the university will be exerted toward having these teachers rewarded by preference for certain positions under their control or in the control of national authorities. Writing material, such as chalk, slates, paper, pencils and so on, will be furnished gratis by the National University.

The training work of a large American advertising agency is to be taken over by the University of Wisconsin next autumn and combined with the advertising courses now given by the university under Prof. E. H. Gardner.

TRADE SCHOOLS IN NORWAY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor.

About 25 years ago the leading men of industry in Norway noticed that the supply of skilled labor was insufficient to meet the country's growing demands. For a number of years public spirited men of Christiania unselfishly devoted both time and money to discover means to offset this condition in a practical way, and foremost among them was the superintendent of schools, Henry Solheim. He laid siege before the city council of that city to have an idea of his taken up, and finally the first preparatory trades school, with him as its organizer, became a reality, its particular specialty pertaining to the metallic trades. From the beginning this idea proved successful, and within a short time similar schools were opened in other cities of Norway. At present not less than 50 are in operation, 20 being in Christiania, 12 in Bergen, and 12 in Trondheim.

Naturally an enterprise of such magnitude and importance could not long escape unnoticed in Sweden, where the first college of skilled labor, as a burning modern question. Some time ago the city council of Gothenburg, the second largest city of Sweden, took up for consideration the question of starting preparatory trades schools along the same lines as those in Christiania under the superintendency of Henry Solheim. The council was in this matter ably supported by the Gothenburg Trades and Industrial Association. Everybody felt that something must be done to alleviate the constantly growing demand for skilled labor. With this point in view it was decided to invite Henry Solheim to come to Gothenburg and under the auspices of the association deliver a lecture about the trades schools.

The lecture, which was given quite recently before a large audience, contained many valuable points, showing how this part of the labor question, the recruiting of apprentices, may be solved. Mr. Solheim said that after his first school had been in operation a short time its results became visible, and the boys and their parents were greatly pleased with this new idea in training. When a boy is through the grammar grades he may be sent to one of these trades schools. The employing masters were not slow in getting acquainted with what sort of instruction the boys were given, and they found it soon possible to shorten the term of apprenticeship by one year for these boys, and many of the old mechanics declared these pupils had learned in these trade schools as much in five months as what some apprentices ordinarily pick up in the shops in two years.

The courses run from five to twelve months. It is easy for these boys to secure employment, and usually at better wages than others employed direct from the grammar school. There is one difficulty attached to this training—that the boys cannot draw any pay while they are learning. To offset this condition several trades unions have set aside funds, which together with appropriations by state and community, are used as stipends to these boys, and in many cases are the stipends so generously large that they fully cover all expenses, including room and board in the city where the school is located.

The public in general, said the lecturer, has commenced to consider these trades schools from a higher viewpoint, and the pedagogues see now in them a means to unfold the latent qualities of the growing generations. It is quite frequently found, in fact it has been declared, a necessity that the young folks at the age of 14-17 be given a chance to obtain such vocational education. During this period many a young man has an eager desire for some occupation that will render practical results. To offset this desire during his experience as a teacher in these trades schools he had come across boys who had been failures in their theoretical studies and in consequence thereof become sullen and downhearted, but after a few months of instruction in one of these schools had turned a new leaf, been inspired with a new hope and could cheerfully see the future along the lines of some trade suitable to their liking. These schools have already proved that they have a mission. Not only do they negotiate for the youth his future possibilities in trade and industry, but they also maintain a pedagogical rank among other institutions of learning, and in harmony with them the trade schools are doing their part in educating and fostering coming generations.

DEBATE ON BRITISH NAVAL EDUCATION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—The recent debate on British naval education in the House of Commons turned chiefly on the sources of supply of naval officers. Owing to the need of securing additional midshipmen during the war, entrants from the Public Schools were accepted, as well as cadets trained in the regular way at Osborne and Dartmouth. It has thus become possible to compare the product of Winchester, Eton, Harrow, Rugby, and so on—where boys, entering the senior service, receive their general education for four years or more, side by side with those preparing for other professions—with the material furnished under the partly vocational system of a two years' course at each of the two naval colleges. The First Lord of the Admiralty has now declared emphatically that the Public School plan is thoroughly good, but he added that it was not so much better than the other

as to warrant the abandonment of the older system. Even this verdict, however, indicates such a change in the official point of view as seems likely to insure the permanence of the Public School source of supply of naval officers.

Osborne is to be closed almost immediately, so that those cadets who begin to be identified with a naval career from about 13 years of age will take the whole of their course at Dartmouth, instead of being passed on from one college to the other at the end of two years. Mr. Long indicated that this college system had the merit of conferring some advantages upon the sons of naval officers who were not in a position to meet the full expenses of a Public School. Yet even the cost of Dartmouth is prohibitive in the case of the great majority of parents, and in consequence the First Lord of the Admiralty encountered a good deal of criticism from the Labor benches and the extreme Radical Party. Captain Wedgwood Benn declared that all of the ability which was available ought to be drawn upon for the material to be trained as officers of the three fighting services, while Mr. Barnes stated the Labor point of view very neatly when he said that, for the income-tax returns, it appeared that the proportion of parents who were in a position to pay the cost of Dartmouth was about 3 per cent of the community. Education was also drawn to the grievances of naval schoolmasters. Although their lot has recently been considerably ameliorated, yet the Admiralty still finds much trouble in getting a sufficient supply of candidates. As Sir T. Brandson put it, the naval schoolmaster is a very important officer, because he has to train the lower deck, for which in these days much more accurate knowledge is required. It is therefore essential that men with high educational attainments should be secured, and that when secured they should be treated on a liberal basis. Lady Astor also urged the point that there was nothing worse than for people who taught the young to have a grievance, just because they had such a wide opportunity of spreading that grievance. A great many of the sons of those belonging to the lower deck would never get any chance of higher education, so that it was of the first importance that they should have the very best schoolmasters.

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School at Ann Arbor, Michigan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

ANN ARBOR, Michigan.—When Dr. James Burrill Angell, who for nearly 40 years served as the efficient president of the University of Michigan, journeyed to his old home city, Providence, Rhode Island, in the year 1888, for the purpose of persuading to the chair of music a young musician who had distinguished himself as concert organist, teacher, composer and conductor, he little realized how great an influence the success of his efforts would have upon the development of music in the United States.

Albert A. Stanley, the young man in question, had already had a brilliant career. His early training under American masters had been supplemented by prolonged study in Europe, after which he had filled several responsible positions in the United States and had made a deep impression upon the leading musicians of that time. Although his future prospects in the east seemed so bright, he was greatly attracted by the genial personality of Michigan's president and the tales he told of the great future which lay before the university, which even at that time bore a coveted reputation among the world's institutions of learning and was the acknowledged model for the large number of state universities which had been springing up throughout the middle west. The die was cast and to Ann Arbor went another man whose life's work was to be spent in building for the university and in promoting the art to which he had dedicated his energy.

When Dr. Stanley reached Ann Arbor and had inventoried the musical assets of his new field of endeavor, he found a community half country and half city, with an energetic institution which teemed with enthusiasm, a community which for the most part had given so much attention to the so-called necessary branches of education that comparatively little attention had been given to such "luxuries" as music and its allied arts. It is true, however, that some beginnings of a department of theoretical music had been made in the university, while in the community a chorus had existed for several years, which had spasmodically attempted public offerings, and a number of music teachers were pursuing their careers. Through Dr. Stanley's genius for organization and administration it did not take him long to unite most of these forces into one strong centralized organization.

The University Musical Society was incorporated under a statute of the State of Michigan, "providing for the organization of societies not for pecuniary gain. It undertook to organize a university school of music, wherein instruction in practical music should be given along lines which would compare favorably with the instruction provided by the university in other branches, to maintain a University Choral Union for the purpose of studying and presenting choral works, and in this connection to provide a concert series wherein the leading artists and organizations should be heard; and third, to maintain a symphony orchestra for the training of players and the giving of symphonic programs. All these purposes have been accomplished and for years Ann Arbor has been recognized as a musical center of the middle west. Through the cooperation of gener-

ous art patrons, a commodious school building was provided as a home for the School of Music. Dr. Stanley gradually surrounded himself with a faculty of some 30 experts through whose endeavors the school has steadily and substantially grown until at present the number of students in attendance approaches 700, representing nearly 40 states and countries.

In connection with the school, under the baton of Samuel P. Lockwood, head of the violin department, the symphony orchestra has won an enviable reputation as an amateur organization, although its personnel is necessarily changing. The public programs which are given at frequent intervals have provided music lovers of Ann Arbor and its environs an opportunity of hearing much of the best orchestra literature.

In 1894, after five years of energetic effort by Dr. Stanley with the choral union, during which many concerts had been provided and a number of choral works performed, the first May festival was held in University Hall, where the Columbian Exposition organ had just been installed by the University Musical Society. Emil Mollenhauer and the Boston Festival Orchestra of 50 players and several artists of note were engaged to supplement the choral offerings. Its musical worth, as well as the novelty of so great a musical entertainment, the first of its kind in those parts, made a deep impression and the following year attracted such large numbers that the auditorium, seating 2500, was filled and the aisles and corridors were crowded.

Since that day the festival and the university's concert activities have continued to develop. From a festival of three concerts during two days, the time was extended one day and the concerts increased to five. Later another day was added and the number of concerts again increased so that during the past several years four evening programs, beginning on a Wednesday, with matinees on Friday and Saturday, are included. For the first 11 festivals Mr. Mollenhauer and his Boston players participated in the event. Since 1905 the orchestral contributions have been made by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra under the leadership of Frederick Stock. Each year during the winter months in connection with the festival series, several pre-festival concerts have taken place. In early years but five were given, but later the number was increased to six and afterward to 11, which with the six festival programs now given, totals 17. These bring to Ann Arbor a variety of talent comparable only to that provided in cities long recognized as art centers.

Nor have the physical facilities failed to keep pace with Ann Arbor's musical development. In the year 1913 Arthur Hill, an alumnus of the university and for many years a member of its board of regents, bequeathed a sum sufficient for the construction of an auditorium for the purpose of holding musical festivals and other university functions. His colleagues on the board saw completed just before the beginning of the war a model structure, seating 5000 persons.

To further develop the musical atmosphere of the community and to provide musical opportunities for the students, a series of bi-weekly concerts are given Sunday afternoons in Hill Auditorium at which the members of the faculty, the University Symphony Orchestra, frequently assisted by out-of-town talent, provide free programs of instrumental and vocal music. These programs are attended by audiences which usually fill the building. Furthermore, during the academic year many students' recitals are given to which the general public is invited.

The summaries given in the appendix of the official program book for the recent twenty-seventh annual May festival give the following facts regarding the artists and works heard in the choral union and festival series: Sixty-six choral works by 44 composers have been heard; 138 performances; 207 symphonies, symphonic poems and overtures by 118 composers in 441 programs; 37 concertos by 27 composers in 55 programs; 37 quartets by 21 composers in 46 programs; 623 instrumental solos by 193 composers; 940 songs and arias by 175 composers. Twelve leading orchestras have been heard in 165 concerts while 19 conductors have participated; seven string quartets have contributed 17 programs; 173 singers have contributed to 426 programs; 33 pianists, 27 violinists, 16 cellists and 11 organists have been heard in 136 programs.

In addition nearly 1200 programs have been given in the several other series provided by the school in which well-nigh the entire field of solo and ensemble music has been covered. Approximately 600 musicians have profited from membership in the symphony orchestra, while the whole number of students who have been enrolled in the school for special study is about 12,000.

Dr. Stanley has found time for composition, to prepare an exhaustive catalogue of the Stearns collection of musical instruments, and to take part, both as member and as officer in the musical societies of the states in which he has lived, in the Music Teachers National Association and in the programs and deliberations of the International Musical Society. He contributed papers at both the Paris and Vienna congresses.

In Bolivia a body of visiting students has been organized to act under the direction of the Inspector-General of Primary Instruction. Each of these students will be sent to a certain school district of the country and will send in semi-annual reports to the Inspector-General.

PLEA FOR RESEARCH IN FRANCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

PARIS, France.—The discussion of the clauses relative to public instruction in France which are to be found in the budget was particularly interesting on account of two speeches, one by Léon Bérard, who advocated the retention of classical studies, and the other by Maurice Barrès who pleaded earnestly for the development of instruction in the natural sciences.

Mr. Bérard who is one of the leading educational authorities in France argued that the humanities were of the highest possible importance and deplored the tendency to replace them by a more modern system of education. No other subjects in his opinion are so admirably adapted to the formation of men of good sense and solid intelligence. He did not deny the place of living languages, for example, or of natural science in education, but he pronounced against the tendency to modernism in the universities. Centuries of French civilization testified to the value of the discipline of the humanities and all the great French writers were in the direct line of that tradition.

It is now an old and rather fruitless dispute between the advocates of the two methods of education. In France certainly the humanities will long continue to hold sway. But on the other hand much more attention is being paid to practical science, and the speech of Maurice Barrès was particularly applauded and will undoubtedly have a great influence. This delicate writer, who might be supposed to have favored rather a literary education, has made himself the apostle of the laboratory.

The laboratories of France have, he says, been neglected to such an extent that creative genius has suffered. What is needed is a profound inquiry into the existing condition of things and into the needs of natural science in France. A commission has been set up to examine this question. Mr. Barrès himself was in favor of appointing one man to decide what should be done and to do it. But he accepts the commission as a makeshift. The federation of chemical societies and of societies of natural science have already prepared the way. Considerable sums have been voted to the Collège de France and to the commission in order to draw up a report of the work of the laboratories of the world. Such a report, it is understood, did not exist before the war except in the German language.

What is indispensable is that the public should understand the value of the resources of the natural sciences and of education in these branches. If the natural sciences are not honored by the public, then little can be done. Figures were cited showing that as a result of the different conceptions which prevailed in the two countries there were in Germany, in 1914, 30,000 chemists; while in France there were only 3000. There was the same discrepancy between the numbers of natural scientists in all branches. There is now to be an attempt made to form many classes in the natural sciences in order that the ranks of the experts shall be recruited more freely.

But, goes on to explain Mr. Barrès, if his campaign merely succeeds in multiplying the number of disgruntled individuals who have devoted themselves to natural science and are left without reward or recognition, having directed their career into an impasse, he will have failed. There must go with the adoption of measures which will facilitate laboratory education measures that will make the career of natural scientist honorable and remunerative. As a profession natural science must be put upon a different footing from that which it now enjoys.

What has to be done then is to teach the country—the population of which is, to the extent of 50 per cent, traditionally attached to agriculture—that natural science is strength in a world where the exploitation of natural forces and natural riches has become a necessity.

Mr. Barrès in his campaign declares that the first thing to do is to exemplify the utility of natural science. France must learn that there is a treasure hidden in her soil. It cannot be expected that the country will take a great interest in laboratory research if it is merely to arrange museums or to create new functionaries. The industrial application of natural science is insisted upon in his speeches and in his articles.

He is not the first Frenchman to attempt to arouse the research spirit by linking it with economic activity. Others have done so, notably Descartes and Colbert. The Académie des Sciences was created in 1666 to establish the supremacy of technical knowledge. It was commissioned to draw up a detailed description of all the arts and métiers in order to guide by the teaching of theory the practice of the workshop. Natural scientists applied themselves to the perfecting of various branches of production. Huyghens, for example, devoted himself to clock making. The Revolution instituted the Polytechnic School, the Ecole Normale, the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers. Napoléon was a member of the section of mechanic arts in the Institut and he called upon Fourcroy, Monge and Berthollet to restore instruction in the laboratories and to build up French industry.

There is then a great French tradition of research as a basis of industry, in spite of those who would confine France to agricultural pursuits, who would restrict education to the humanities.

THE HOME FORUM

In the Attic of the Abandoned Farm

I wonder if you are anything like an anxious to get into our old attic as we were. That is not likely. To us it meant romance.

Then at last came a day, a cool Sunday when it was raining softly, and the tribe were having a "perfectly lovely" time in the barn, Elizabeth and I climbed the rickety stairway to the Land of the Long Ago. There could be no better time for it—the quiet rain overhead, no workmen, no likelihood of visitors.

A small window at each end gave light in plenty. There was a good deal of dust, and there were some cobwebs in the corners, but these did not disturb us. Only, we were a little bewildered by the extent of our possessions. We hardly knew where to begin.

At first we picked our way about rather aimlessly, pointing to this thing and that, our voices subdued. There were all the high-backed chairs—fourteen, we counted, with those already carried down. Most of them would need new rush bottoms and black paint, but otherwise they had withstood the generations. They were probably a part of the old house's original furniture—these and at least one of the spinning-wheels, of which there were four, the large kind, used for spinning wool; also the reel for winding yarn. Then we noticed a low wooden cradle, darkened with age, its sides polished by the hands that had rocked it.

From a nail in a rafter hung a rusty tin lantern, through the patterned holes of which a single candle had once sprinkled with light the progress of the farmer's evening chores. That, too, had belonged to the early time, and from a dim corner I drew another important piece of furniture of that day. At first this appeared to be a nest of wooden chopping bowls, oblong as to shape and evidently fashioned by hand. Then remembering something that Westbury had told me, I recognized these bowls as trenchers, the kind used in New England when pioneer homes were rather short in the matter of tableware. The trencher stood in the middle of the table and contained the dinner.

Pushed back under the eaves there were what appeared to be several "cord" bedsteads, not the high-posted kind—that would have been too much to expect—but the low, home-made maple bedsteads such as one often sees to-day in New England, shortened up into garden seats. There were, in fact, even of them, as we discovered later. They would be of the early

period, too, and probably had not been used for a good hundred years.

But it was the item we discovered next that would take rank, I think, in the matter of age. At the moment we did not understand it at all. It was a section of a hickory-tree, about fifteen

An Evening Scene

(Japanese Hokku)

A breeze blows o'er the lake;
Against the heron's slender legs
The little ripples break.
—Buson (tr. by W. N. Porter).

ing left T. with her husband and William and me (who were the fortunate remnant of the male party) to discuss the universe, and gave all her attention to some certainly not very exciting ladies in the next room. . . . I made a sketch of Tennyson reading, horizon near noon, just after its return, we observed the sky overhead crossed by six parallel earth shadow beams, directed from the sun, supplying a Noah's Ark appearance.—From "The Heart of the Antarctic," by E. H. Shackleton.



"Voice of the Storm," from the etching by Otto Fischer

Courtesy of Goodspeed's Book Shop, Boston, Massachusetts

Concerning Men and Things

Rossetti to William Allingham

I broke off at the last sheet in mid-Browning. Of course I've been drenching myself with him at intervals since, only he gets carried off by friends, and I have him not always by me. I wish you'd let me hear in a speedy answer (there's cheek for you!) all you think about his new work, and it shall nerve me to express my ideas in return; but since I have given up poetry as a pursuit of my own, I really find my thoughts on the subject generally require a starting-point from somebody else to bring them into activity; and as you're the only man I know who'd be really in my mood of receptiveness in regard to Browning, and as I can't get at you, I've been bottled up ever since M. and W. came out. . . . I spent some most delightful times with Browning at Paris, both in the evenings and at the Louvre, where, (and throughout conversation) I found his knowledge of early Italian art beyond that of anyone I ever met, encyclopedically beyond that of Ruskin himself. What a jolly thing is Old Pictures at Florence! It seems all his possession desired by the poet in his pictures in fact. At Paris I met his father, and in London an uncle of his and his sister, who, it appears performed the singular female feat of copying "Sordello" for him, to which some of its eccentricities may possibly be referred. However, she remembers it all, and even Squarcialuppi, Zin and Horrid, and the sad dishevelled ghost. But no doubt you know her. The father and uncle—father especially—show just that submissive yet highly cheerful and capable simplicity of character which often, I think, appears in the family of a great man who uses at last what others have kept for him. The father is a complete oddity—with a real genius for drawing—but caring for nothing in the least except Dutch bores—fancy the father of Browning!—and as innocent as a child. In the New Volumes, the only thing he seemed to care for much was that about the Sermon to the Jews.

At B's house at Paris I met a miraculous French critic named Miland, who actually before ever meeting Browning knew his works to the very dress—and had even been years in search of "Pauline"—how heard of I know not,—and wrote a famous article on him in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," through which B. somehow came to know him. I hear that he has translated some of the "Men and Women," which must be curiosities. In London I showed Browning Miss Siddal's drawing from "Pippa Passes," with which he was delighted beyond measure, and wanted excessively to know her. What a delightfully unlitigious person Mrs. B. is to meet! During two evenings when Tennyson was at their house in London, Mrs. Brown-

which I gave to Browning and afterward duplicated it for Miss S. . . . He is quite as glorious in his way as Browning, and perhaps of the two even more impressive on the whole personally. . . . Ruskin, on reading "Men and Women" (and with it some of the other works which he didn't know before), declared them rebelliously to be a mass of conundrums, and compelled me to sit down before him and lay siege for one whole night; the result of which was that he sent me next morning a bulky letter to be forwarded to B., in which I trust he told him he was the greatest man since Shakespeare.

Of other friends there is little news I think, Hughes is painting "Porphyrio and Madeline" in three compartments. Hunt is (I believe with better grounds than hitherto) expected back almost daily. Woolner has made some lovely sketches in clay. . . . Ruskin's new volume will be in my hands I believe, on Tuesday. WHAT ARE YOU AT? I have just seen a capital sonnet of yours—a star shot as rubbish into a dust-bin labelled "Idler!" I've done lots of work lately (i.e., for me), but all in water-colors, and nearly all for Ruskin. . . . I'm sorry to say my modern picture remains untouched since last Xmas; but this has really not been through idleness, as I have done more during the past year than for a long while previously, and I think I can myself perceive an advance in my later work. Pray, again what are you up to?

I've left no space for the French Exhibition, to which indeed I have devoted only one of the ten days I spent in Paris, my head not being a teetotum nor my mind an old clothes shop. There is a German, Knaus, who is perfection in a way something between Hogarth and Wilkie; Millais and Hunt are marvellous and omens. Water-color Hunt and Lewis are the only things in their department. The rest is silence, or must be so for the present.

What do you think of Browning being able to read "The Mistake"? Could you? Yours affectionately,

D. G. Rossetti.
—From "Letters of Dante Gabriel Rossetti to William Allingham, 1854-1870," by George Birbeck Hill, D. C. L., L. I. D.

Earth Shadows

The earth shadows, or dark shadow bands crossing the sky, seen when the sun is very low on the horizon, were observed in a variety of forms. Some of these certainly bore a relation to the relative positions of Mount Erebus and the sun. On the top of Mount Erebus we remarked the great conical shadow it threw at sunrise over Mount Murodo Sound and even as far as the western mountains. It was noted later on that a relationship existed between some of the earth shadows seen in the sky from Cape Royds and this conical shadow of Erebus. Other forms of the shadows are not so easily explained. On one occasion when the sun was low on the northern

While April Rain Went By

Under a budding hedge I hid
While April rain went by.
But little drops came slipping through,
Fresh from a laughing sky:

A many little scurrying drops,
Laughing the song they sing,
Soon found me where I sought to hide,
And pelted me with Spring.

And I lay back and let them pelt,
And dreamt deliciously
Of lusty leaves and lady-blossoms
And baby-buds I'd see

When April rain had laughed the land
Out of its wintry way.
And coaxed all growing things to greet
With gracious garb the May.

—Shaemas O'Sheel.

Sir John Millais and His Visitors

My father was a man with a broad love of humanity, choosing as his friends those whose outlook was great in viewing life generally. Pet- tiness in any one he particularly disliked, and taking a kindly interest in people and things himself he expected the same from others. He had an abiding aversion to "shop" of all kinds, and I do not suppose there was a house in Britain where a stranger would have heard less talk of art than in our home. He liked to gather round him men of varied interests, so that those who came met others on whom to exercise their brilliance in mental sword-play, and we, looking on, felt life was both merry and intellectual.

On Sunday afternoons, Sullivan, Arthur Cecil, Liza Lehman and all the great musicians of the day would come in, and gave us delightful concerts in the old studio at Cromwell Place. My father was devoted to music, of which three of my sisters, Effie, Mary and Carrie, were excellent exponents, and every morning as he painted, one or other of his daughters would play to him all the more serious or lighter operas which were popular at the time.

Gladstone used to come to lunch when he was sitting for his portraits, of which my father painted three. He was a pleasant visitor, and liked to discuss all kinds of subjects, giving us a lecture in the Early Victorian style upon all sorts of things, whether he knew about them or not. He would orate upon art, music, poetry, and religion, of which he knew a great deal, and even on Natural History, about which he knew nothing, but he was always charming to everybody—and especially to children—and I have several letters from him which show the trouble this great man . . . with all the cares of a Prime Minister, took to discuss with an insignificant boy like myself the relations of birds and their influence on human character.—From "Wanderings and Memories," by J. G. Millais.

The Allness of Spirit

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Nothing and something," writes Mrs. Eddy, on page 86 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "are words which need correct definition. They either mean formations of indefinite and vague human opinions, or scientific classifications of the unreal and the real." In one sense, the whole study of Christian Science is concerned with the just definition of these two words, the somethingness or the allness of Spirit, and the nothingness of matter. An essential step is ever the understanding of the word nothing as it is used in Christian Science, for, when this is really grasped, the somethingness, the allness of Spirit, is very clearly defined. It simply stands revealed. Mrs. Eddy makes this abundantly clear on pages 9 and 10 of "Unity of Good," where she writes, "What is the cardinal point of the difference in my metaphysical system? This: that by knowing the unreality of disease, sin, and death, you demonstrate the allness of God."

Now it is one of the characteristics of nothing that, as far as the evidence of the material senses is concerned, it has all the appearance of something. This is seen at once when the question is considered from the point of view of mathematics. To the material senses, between the erroneous mathematical calculation and the correct one there is no difference, from the point of view of actuality. Take a simple case. The setting down of the two figures 5 and 6 underneath one another, the drawing of a line and the recording of 12 as the sum of their addition is a process just as actual to material sense as if the correct answer had been given. Nevertheless, it must be evident to anyone who will give a moment's thought to the matter that whilst the answer 11 is something, the erroneous answer 12 is nothing. The result of adding 5 to 6 is 11 and nothing can change that result. The same is true, of course, of every mathematical calculation from the simplest to the most complex. The true answer is something; the incorrect answer is nothing.

The correct answer, moreover, knows nothing of the mistakes that may be made in regard to it. It has forever been the correct answer to this problem, and is quite untouched by any incorrect answer. Thus a whole school might conceivably produce as many different answers to a given mathematical problem as there were students, but the correct answer would be quite unaffected by these efforts, and instantly available to the student who applied the rule correctly.

The same is true of the Science of being. The correct answer to the problem, What is man? is to be found in Christian Science and is only to be found there. The textbook of this Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, sets forth the answer in detail, but on page 468 of that book it is shortly summarized as follows, in what Mrs. Eddy calls the scientific statement of being: "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all. Spirit is immortal Truth; matter is mortal error. Spirit is the real and eternal; matter is the unreal and temporal. Spirit is God, and man is His image and likeness. Therefore man is not material; he is spiritual."

Thus, the answer found in Christian Science to the question, What is man? is that man is not material, but spiritual. This is the nothing and something of the whole issue, or, as Mrs. Eddy puts it, in the passage already quoted, the "scientific classifications of the unreal and the real." Man is spiritual. He is what the Bible declares him to be, the image and likeness of God, who is infinite Mind, Life, Truth, and Love, Principle, the reality of all things. He is, therefore, perfect. Into the understanding of man there can enter nothing unlike Principle. He must at all times and in all circumstances manifest life, health, happiness, holiness, abounding supply, boundless intelligence, and so forth. This, in fact, is the correct "total" of man, and nothing can affect this total. The fact that man is portrayed by material sense as sick and sinning, subject to all manner of discord, can no more affect the actuality of man than the mistakes of a class of school-boys can affect the correct answer to a mathematical problem. The method therefore of healing the sick through Christian Science is simply knowing the truth about man, that he is never sick, but always of necessity unimpeachably perfectly well, as unaffected by the mistakes that material sense makes about him as is the mathematical fact by the countless mistakes that have been made in regard to it all through the ages.

Now, all that testifies to the presence of a sick man are the material senses, which can take no cognizance of Spirit, of Life, Truth, Love, Mind—let consideration be had for a moment as to what that means—and the evidence of these senses is being proved utterly unreliable by every individual, in some way or another, every day of his experience. "Sleep and mesmerism," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 490 of Science and Health "explain the mythical nature of material sense. Sleep shows material sense as either oblivious, nothingness, or an illusion or dream. Under the mesmeric illusion of belief, a man will think that he is freezing when he is warm, and that he is swimming when he is on dry land. Needle-thrusts will not hurt him. A delicious perfume will seem

intolerable. Animal magnetism thus uncovers material sense, and shows it to be a belief without actual foundation or validity. Change the belief, and the sensation changes. Destroy the belief, and the sensation disappears." And how is this belief of material sense to be destroyed? It is to be destroyed by understanding the spiritual fact. The "formations of indefinite and vague human opinions," the nothingness of belief, are to be destroyed by the scientific understanding of being that "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation," by the somethingness, that is, the allness of Spirit.

The Rise of Books

The rise and progress of collections of books, and more especially of public collections, is not merely a matter of minute and antiquarian research. Not that such matters are at all to be decided. Opinions may be divided as to the best methods of writing history, and that opinion may not have least weight which looks with something of distrust at histories that are avowedly didactic or philosophical. But, be this as it may, few will doubt that, other things being equal, the history of a nation is likely to be best worth reading when it shall have been written with a keen sense of the ceaseless labours, the humble duties, and the interminable conflicts, which in their aggregate make up a nation's present life. And as with the larger concerns of a country, so will it be with the simpler affairs of institutions for national culture; the narrative that shall worthily tell of the growth of great libraries will be none the less truly historical for the care that may be taken to link with the story its true bearings on the present management, the assured permanence, and the liberal extension, of those mind-armouries with which it has to deal.—Edward Edwards in "Memoirs of Libraries."

Three Little Feathery Owls

Three little feathery owls flew overhead
As I walked down the frozen garden path;
One on the chestnut lift, one chose the pine,
And one a twisted pear-tree, bare and brown.

Softly I tiptoed near the chestnut tree,
Two little shining, curious eyes looked out;
And from the pear-tree two, and from the pine;
I fancied for the moment we were friends.

—Helen Granville Barker.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

The Situation in China

ONE thing there is to be said about the situation which has just been precipitated in China, and that is that it can occasion no surprise to those who have kept in anything like close touch with the march of events in that country during the past few months. The curiously silent battle that has been going on during that time between the powers that be, at present almost completely in subjection as they are, in one way or another, to Japan, and the powers that most certainly will be tomorrow, in other words, between the government and the ever-strengthening people's party, has been, at every turn, full of significance. Time and time again, Peking would willingly have complied with the Japanese request for "negotiations" on the Shantung question, and, time and time again, when it came to the test, Peking, even when most dominated by the great pro-Japanese leader, Marshal Tuan, feared to run counter to the popular will. It must have been increasingly clear, therefore, to the Japanese statesman, that Japan was losing in her effort to secure a dominating position in China. Nothing was working out quite as Tokyo expected. Not only had a position very like a stalemate been established in regard to Shantung, but the far-flung boycott of Japanese goods in China, to which the Japanese statesman was at first inclined to pay but little heed, was spreading, and being maintained with such thoroughness as to threaten the very foundations of Japanese trade in China. Nor was this all. In spite of everything that Japan could do, in the exercise of that diplomacy which had so often succeeded in the past, she had been obliged to come into the consortium to lend money to China. She had been obliged, moreover, to come in pretty much on the terms demanded by the other powers, and, in order to open the way to the possible evasion of these terms in the near future, had been reduced to methods so crude as to constitute a serious blow to Japanese diplomatic pride. Within the past few weeks, therefore, Japan has apparently come to the conclusion that the situation could only be saved, from the official Japanese point of view, by a much more daring policy than had hitherto been resorted to. Japan did not hesitate, and the forces of open revolt in China were set in motion.

It was a policy which Japan had tried more than once before. The short-lived restoration of the former Emperor, Hsun Tung, in the early days of July, 1917, may have been officially disapproved from Tokyo, but no one now doubts that, from first to last, the revolt of that doughty Manchu general, Shan Hsun, was organized and financed by Japan. The one thing that Tokyo desired at that time was to maintain China in a state of unrest, and no better way of effecting this could well have been devised than an attempted restoration of the Manchu dynasty. The plan failed, of course. Within a few days the Emperor was once more a former Emperor, and General Shang was a refugee in the Dutch legation at Peking. Such a failure, however, would never be likely to discourage Japan. Circumstances alter cases. What failed in 1917 under General Shang might well succeed under Marshal Tuan in 1920. It is no secret, of course, as was pointed out to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently by Mr. Charles Hodges, assistant director of the Far Eastern Bureau in New York and a well-known authority on Far Eastern questions, that Japan has been rising every means at her command to prevent the reestablishment of peace between the North and the South. A short time ago such a settlement seemed imminent, and, once really consummated, Japan saw that it meant the final uprooting of her strongly entrenched political influence at Peking, operating through the Anfu Party, headed by Marshal Tuan.

For some time past the relations between the Tientsin or Nationalist Party and the Anfu or pro-Japanese Party have been extremely strained, and the other day matters swept suddenly up to a crisis, when the President, under pressure from Marshal Tuan, cashiered from the army two of the leaders of the Tientsin Party, namely, Gen. Wu Pei-fu and Gen. Tsoa Kun. Full details are still lacking, but, from all the information available, the stage is set for something like a civil war. According to the latest reports, Marshal Tuan has taken up a position a short distance from Peking, whilst General Wu's forces are marching northward.

Now whether any fighting will result from all this preparation, or whether any is intended to result, it is difficult to say. Actual civil war involving upheavals on a large scale, with the attendant risk of vigorous European intervention, is no part of the Japanese scheme. For its most favorable development, the Japanese policy in China calls for a nice adjustment of affairs, not a violent state of revolution during which anything may happen, but rather a steady, continuous state of unsettlement, every now and again giving promise of better things, and then slipping back again hopelessly into the old rut: China unable to govern herself, Japan ever ready to step in and undertake the task. There is something curiously significant in the statement, made the other day to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in London by a Japanese authority, that if any trouble should arise in China the Japanese are prepared to take care, not only of their own, but of the Allies' interests in the country. How Japan would take care of allied interests in China may well be gauged from the way she is taking care of allied interests in, say, Manchuria. How she would take care of her own interests in China needs no exposition whatever.

"The whole situation," declared Mr. Hodges in the interview already referred to, "is a testimony to the inability of the Great Powers to cope with Japan in the Far East since the European war. It is a challenge to the good intention of the United States in the Orient. Irreparable

damage can only be avoided if the Administration gives our State Department officials, who know the Chinese situation, an opportunity to combine with Britain and the other Western powers in curbing the undermining of China by Japan through the pro-Japanese clique in Peking." Whatever is done should be done quickly and decisively. The hoodwinking of the West by Japan really ought not to be tolerated any longer.

Why Secrecy as to Coal Profits?

NOR even two or three days' discussion of the subject seems to have been sufficient to have enabled the Anthracite Mine Commission, now at Scranton, in Pennsylvania, considering the demands presented by the United Mine Workers, to have seen its way clear to admitting testimony offered by the miners to prove their charges of monopolistic control of the anthracite industry and profiteering by the coal operators. In other words, the commission thinks it should not be the medium of publicity with respect to conditions in the handling of anthracite that must inevitably have some bearing not only upon the question of wages for the mine workers but also upon the fairness of the conditions and prices accompanying the distribution of coal to the consumers. It is difficult to see why this decision does not amount to a refusal to take up a vital part of the very matter which the commission was appointed to deal with. It was named by the President of the United States to reconcile differences between the mine operators and their employees, differences which came definitely into view at the time of the industrial disturbances of last fall and winter, differences which had to do with working conditions and wages. If the commission now feels that it can deal justly with questions of this nature without dealing also with the charges of monopolistic control and profiteering on the part of the operators, certainly a large body of the public will be likely to disagree with it.

In a country so democratic in theory as the United States, it is a significant commentary on the work of government authorities that employer and owner relationships to the organized business of supplying a necessary commodity like coal should be kept somewhat covered, while the corresponding relationships of the employees are as common as print can make them. The punctiliousness of government commissions and bureaux to investigate and to set forth in minute detail all the particulars of the times and conditions under which mine workers handle coal is attested by voluminous official reports in fine print, with ample tabulations, and lists of wages by the hour, day, week, month, or year. Even what it costs the miners to live and care for their families is not regarded as, by any means, outside the scope of inquiry and publicity. But when the subject of the owners' and operators' relationship to the business is broached, when there is any curiosity anywhere as to how much the owners and operators are receiving by the hour, day, week, month or year, per ton of coal mined and delivered to the consumers, the details are not so clear. In the present instance it seems to be regarded as wholly outside the question to consider whether or not the men who absolutely control the coal which the country must have, and who are situated so that they may deal it out virtually on their own terms, are getting a fair return for what they are putting into the proposition, or are getting more or less than what is fair. From the point of view of the public, which is to pay in any event, there is a growing tendency to question why there should be such ready publicity for all that the individual mine worker is getting out of his connection with coal, and yet such official toleration of secrecy as to what the owners and operators are getting.

Few men are willing to fight for secrecy except those who have something to conceal. Shall a country which is at this moment paying a stupendous price for its fuel—an anthracite price, by the way, which has been in some regions increased noticeably at just the time of the year when natural conditions and precedent would seem to have invited a reduction—accept the notion that coal operators are privileged, and may withhold, from the public, facts which would appear to have a bearing upon the justice of the wages paid to their mine workers or that of the prices charged to those who use their coal? Or shall its government reports begin to treat operators and mine workers alike, man for man, giving the same publicity to the profits of one as to the profits of the other? The public must pay both, and the public should know both.

A Permanent Labor Cabinet

FOR some time past, there has been a strong and growing realization in British Labor circles that the continuous demand for increase in wages which has been going on for so long cannot be suffered to continue any longer unchecked. Up to the present, the efforts of Labor would seem to have been concentrated, quite regardless of economic consequences, on one objective, namely, the securing of higher wages. As a result, prices have continued to advance, and Labor, as a whole, has failed to realize for itself a position, the improvement in which is anything like commensurate with the burden which these advanced prices have imposed upon the community.

Labor itself is now beginning to see the necessity of calling a halt. Thus Mr. J. H. Thomas, the well-known trades union leader, speaking at Leeds recently, insisted that the workers should clearly understand that every time they made a wage demand it was followed by "an inevitable increase in the cost of living," which not only nullified the increase, but had the effect of creating a heavier burden upon a large section of the community. "We ought not to be party to such a vicious system," Mr. Thomas declared, "if we call ourselves fit to govern. I warn the Labor movement that this mere wages advance is only a temporary expedient. You are never going to have your industrial position normal while there is a total disregard of the relationship of one industry to another."

In these circumstances, it was not surprising to find, when the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress met at Leamington, the other day, a very strong feeling expressed that an earnest effort should be made to

grapple with the whole question. The committee, indeed, went so far as to advise the making of necessary alterations in the standing orders of the congress, in order to facilitate the formation of a general council of some thirty members representing seventeen trade groups to act as a kind of permanent Labor cabinet, charged with the work of promoting industrial peace and orderly development. The committee recommended that this cabinet should keep watch on all industrial movements, and should attempt to coordinate industrial action and promote common action throughout the trade union movement on wages, hours of labor, and any matter of general concern. As to the constitution of the new body, every union would have the right to nominate candidates to the cabinet for its own group, but the election would be by the congress. The general belief and hope is that the existence of a permanent Labor cabinet will tend to promote industrial peace, and it is particularly welcome to find that the ideal before the parliamentary committee in recommending its formation was, first and foremost, to bring peace and orderly, considered development to the industrial world, and not to promote more readily purely class interests.

The fact of the matter is, of course, that Labor in Great Britain is coming, with tremendous rapidity, "under the shadow of responsibility." Labor leaders, with the possibility before them of being called upon to take over the chief share in the government of the country in the near future, are beginning to examine the position in this new light. There are many things which Labor cannot afford to be a party to if it is to call itself "fit to govern," as Mr. Thomas put it. It must cease to look upon the industrial situation, as it has so generally in the past, from a purely class point of view, and must begin to regard it from the point of view of the community as a whole. The most promising feature about the proposed Labor cabinet is that it is evidently determined to adopt this wider viewpoint.

The Third Party and Wet Contests

A RATHER amusing turn was given to the amalgamation of the third party elements at Chicago by the fact that the radicalism of the easterners, composing the Committee of Forty-Eight, found itself no match for the radicalism of the westerners, who composed the bulk of the Labor and farmer groups that finally seem to have dominated the proceedings. The radicalism of the Forty-Eighters has been amply sufficient for all practical purposes, as the east has appeared to view it; but to the western radicals this Forty-Eight brand was "plutocratic," the theorizing of "rich philanthropists" and "slick lawyers." That the divergency of the many radical groups at Chicago was not sufficient to keep them from effecting a union is little short of a miracle. That it is sufficient to raise a question as to whether their union can be perpetuated is fairly obvious.

In any event, it is not likely that the third party will be able to elect the next President of the United States. There is not much indication, even, that the votes it may be able to muster can seriously affect the chances of the old-party candidates. It is worth remarking, however, that the third party has the definite intention of making a contest, wherever possible, in the senatorial and congressional districts. Whatever their activities under this head may be, they are fully as likely to have an effect upon the great contest between the wet and dry forces for control of the next Congress as upon anything else. The wets have made no secret of their intention to contest with the dries for congressional supremacy. It is fair to assume that in many districts their contest will be close. If it shall turn out, in such close districts, that there is also a contest by the third party, and that the third party candidates are showing ability to draw to themselves any considerable number of votes, it may become of great importance to the wets and dries to determine the side from which the bulk of these third party votes are being drawn.

That, apparently, is the interesting question with respect to the third party candidates; not so much whether they will win as whence they will draw their votes.

The Bret Harte Country

SCATTERED over the region about which Bret Harte wrote his verses and stories, there are still to be found many interesting relics of exceedingly interesting paraphernalia. Old dams and sluice boxes, log cabins that belonged perhaps to Chinese, rusty pans, rude bridges, old mine timbers, lagging, and shakes, with numerous other reminders of the days of the Forty-Niners, are fairly strewn over the mountain and foothill regions of those counties of the euphonious names, Calaveras, El Dorado, Amador, and Tuolumne. Where one stumbles upon these things there are not usually, of course, modern roads for motor cars near by. Sometimes there are; but week-end picnic parties tend speedily to obliterate the odds and ends of older days that are of no particular value to anyone. A wayside toll house may soon fall to pieces when it is left to its own devices; but now and again there may be some one with some sort of interest in it to sweep it out, repair the doors and windows, and use it again, at least for a summer.

In any case, the gulches and the flats yet remain. "The spot was singularly wild and impressive," Bret Harte tells us in one of his most familiar stories; "a wooded amphitheater, surrounded on three sides by precipitous cliffs of naked granite, sloped gently toward the crest of another precipice that overlooked the valley." That kind of scene is still to be enjoyed, if one will seek it out. Perhaps when one has climbed the narrow trail almost to the very summit of those precipitous cliffs, he will come suddenly upon one of those "flats" that figure so much in the stories. At twilight, it is very pleasant to encounter, unexpectedly, a few acres of hanging pasture, with cowbells tinkling here and there, and at the far end, perhaps, the very same inn that some of Bret Harte's characters frequented. Rooms at this hotel are probably small. There may be a square sitting room, the walls of which are composed almost entirely of doors, each leading into a separate chamber only five or six feet wide. From the window, one may look out upon an apple tree

and, a thousand feet below, the ever-tumbling river. Perhaps across the cañon are the great gashes made by the hydraulic mining, where whole mountain sides have been washed down into the Sacramento River. After all, this is rather a composite picture. One might not find it all in one spot; but, by trudging about on the trails away from the main roads, one can still rediscover these places which the "movies" at their best can but approximate. A flat, of course, may not always overlook a precipice; instead, it may lie snuggled in a valley surrounded by the high Sierra. It is the more interesting, however, if it does cling high up on the mountain side, forming an overhanging bit of green for a dairy and a garden to thrive upon.

As for the mining camps themselves, some of them still straggle along the road, with their porches in front of the stores, where men in corduroys and hobnailed boots sit at noonday and eye the stranger. Here and there, the iron shutters cling resolutely to a stone building, while next door there are black Chinese characters on faded yellow boards. That, though, is the sort of thing that the "movies" can reproduce more effectively than the actual atmosphere of the region. Sometimes, far off in these all but abandoned camps, one may find, even today, men who have never seen a railroad, though they may have heard the engines whistle in the far distance. Seclusion like this is rather unusual, in these days when tourists are going everywhere; but it is to be hoped that some few places may remain that are not overrun with tourists, because some places are for the appreciation of the adventurous few rather than for the indiscriminate many.

Editorial Notes

THE House of Commons has its romances and its triumphs. During the debate on the bill to restrict the hours of work of women and children, Mr. Greenwood, M. P. for Stockport, told the House how, at the age of ten, he had determined to become a member of Parliament in order to bring in legislation that would alter the hours of labor in the cotton trade. "I started work as a half-timer," he said, "at the age of ten; that was thirty-five years ago. On the day I first went to the mill, at 6 o'clock in the morning, it struck me that it was an early hour for children to begin work." And so the resolution was made, and carried out, and so it appears that Stockport has some backbone to represent it at Westminster.

At a time when the seaports of the English south coast are beginning to forget the historic glamour once conferred upon them by their association with Drake, Hawkins, and other captains of a romantic era, come prospects of renewed prestige of a no less remarkable description. The point of interest in this case is neither Plymouth nor Devonport, nor any of the places famous in song and story, but a little Hampshire village, Langston by name, at the head of an inlet between Portsea and Hayling islands. Here it is proposed, though not yet definitely decided, to build a harbor which the dominions shall have exclusively for their own ships, and to provide special facilities for distribution to all parts of the country. Of course the matter, like the Channel tunnel and other big projects, must have the sanction of the Admiralty, which is always inclined, for protective purposes, to concentrate shipping in few ports. But this august body is said to have offered no impediment to this interesting development, and the dominions are being approached on the subject.

THE success of the recent "Salopette Saturday," in Paris, shows that public opinion is in no mood to obey the dictates of the profiteer, even when he happens to be none other than the costumier and tailor, operating in a field that has long been regarded as his own par excellence. The price of the ordinary suit of clothes, in Paris, ranges upward from 700 francs, whereas the "salopette," or in other words the overall, is offered for sale at 35 francs. When, therefore, the elite of Paris suddenly decided that, for one Saturday, the "salopette" should be generally worn at the sumptuous restaurants, in the private boxes at the theaters, and at other recognized seats of fashion, it became evident that Parisian public opinion is not behind that of other communities in claiming its modicum of independence.

THAT old city, Madrid, has shown a fine new way of doing things in establishing in its Parque de Madrid an open-air library with an attendant in charge, and with a standing invitation to anyone to tuck a volume away under his arm, steal away to a quiet nook, and enjoy a bit of reading. There are books not only in the Spanish tongue, but in French, English, Italian, and others as well. All this reveals a fine conception of service by the city, not merely to its own citizens, but to those who may be its guests from foreign lands. It is strange that this way of placing books in the pleasant surroundings of a park has not appealed to countless other cities in all parts of the world. Here is a splendid opportunity, indeed, for great libraries to carry on their extension work. Books in a park! It is a fitting combination.

A CONVINCING economic result of prohibition, showing how the people benefit directly, comes to light in Boston, where a new system of bakeries has been put in operation. In several stores which formerly were liquor saloons, retail bakeries have been established, where a loaf of bread, larger, and apparently as good as the regulation size that sells for 17 and 18 cents, can be obtained for 16 cents. It is quite evident that here is a glowing example of a non-essential and unsound activity, namely, the saloon, being replaced by an essential business that is helping to reduce the cost of living through apparently normal competition.

PROPOSED material for an absorbingly interesting White Book for the average American citizen: Who was responsible for the "joker" clause in the Army Reorganization Act? What prevents the publication of figures as to the real profits of the coal industry in the United States? and so on.